Regd. No. B. 1065 CITY EDITION

SOZOL
SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR GONORRHEA & ALL URINAL DISEASES
CERTIFIED BY M.D., & I.M.S. PHYSICIANS.
THE FIRST DOSE STOPS BURNING & GIVES RELIEF
The MAQBOOL AGENCY
ROYAL HAIR DYE DEPOT
BOMBAY 3

Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XXVI NO. 32 BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Congress Solidarity With State Subjects

Haripura To Lay Down Policy Afresh

WORKING COMMITTEE'S DRAFT RESOLUTION

No Committees To Be Formed In States But Enrolled Members May Join One Outside

WARDHA, February 6.

The following further draft resolutions for the Haripura Congress session were passed by the Working Committee, which concluded its sitting here to-day.

Resolution On Indian States

(1) "In view of the fact that owing to the growth of public life and demand for freedom in Indian States new problems are arising and new conflicts are taking place, the Congress lays down afresh its policy with regard to States.

CONGRESS SOLIDARITY

The Congress stands for the same political, social and economic freedom in the States as the rest of India and considers the States as an integral parts of India, which cannot be separated. "Purna Swaraj" or Complete Independence, which is the objective of the Congress, is for the whole of India inclusive of the States, for the integrity and unity of India must be maintained in freedom as it has been maintained in subjection.

RIGHT TYPE OF FEDERATION

The only kind of Federation that can be acceptable to the Congress is one, in which the States participate as free units, enjoying the measure of democratic freedom as the rest of India.

DEMAND FOR FULL RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

"The Congress, therefore, stands for Full Responsible Government and guarantee of civil liberty in the States and deplores the present backward conditions, utter lack of freedom, and suppression of civil liberties in many of these States. The Congress considers it its right and privilege to work for the attainment of this objective in the States, but under the existing circumstances, the Congress is not in a position to work more effectively to this end within the States; and the numerous limitations and restrictions imposed by the rulers or by the British authority working through them hamper its activities. The hope and assurance, which its name and great prestige raise in the minds of the people of the States, find no immediate fulfilment and disillusion results. It is not in consonance with the dignity of the Congress to have local committees which cannot function effectively or to tolerate indignity to the National flag. The inability of the Congress to give protection or effective help, when hopes had been raised, produces helplessness in the people of the States and hinders the development there of the movement towards freedom.

GENERAL POLICY UNSUITED

"In view of the different conditions prevailing in the States and the rest of India the general policy of the Congress is often unsuited to the States and may result in preventing or hampering the natural growth of the freedom movement in the States.

NEED OF SELF-RELIANCE

"Such movements are likely to develop more rapidly and to have a broader basis besides if they draw their strength from the people of the States, produce self-reliance in them and are in tune with the conditions prevailing there and do not rely on extraneous help and assistance or on the prestige of the Congress' name.

"The Congress welcomes such movements but in the nature of things and under the present conditions the burden of carrying on the struggle for freedom must fall on the people of the States. The Congress will always extend its goodwill and support to such struggles carried on in a peaceful and legitimate manner but that organisation's help will inevitably be, under the existing conditions, moral support and sympathy. Individual Congressmen, however, will be free to render further assistance in their personal capacities. In this way the struggle can develop without committing the Congress organisation and thus be unhindered by external considerations.

"The Congress, therefore, directs for the present that no Congress Committee be established in the Indian States and that internal struggles of the people of the States be not undertaken in the name of the Congress. For this purpose independent organisations should be started or continued, where they exist already within the States. The people of the States, may, however, become primary or elective members of the Congress but the Committee of which they become members must be situated outside the States.

CONGRESS SOLIDARITY

"The Congress desires to assure the people of the States its solidarity with them and its active vigilant interest in and sympathy with their movement for freedom. It trusts that the day of their deliverance is not far distant."—A. P.

HARIPURA EXHIBITION

Mahatma To Open It On Thursday: Special Train From Surat

HARIPURA, February 6.

Mahatma Gandhi will open the Khadi and Rural Industries Exhibition at 9 a.m. on February 10.

Special trains will bring visitors to Madhi leaving Surat at 5-30 —A.P.

(Left to right) Mrs. Naidu, Sardar Patel, Mr. S. C. Bose; Maulana Azad and Pandit Nehru leaving Gandhiji's hut after consultations with Mahatmaji on Friday.

IN A HAPPY MOOD

Messrs. Jairamdas Doulatram, Mahadeo Desai, C. Rajagopalachari, Vallabhbhai Patel and Bhulabhai Desai on their way to the Congress Working Committee Meeting on Friday.

They Sacrificed For Country's Cause

PROUD RECORD OF NEHRU FAMILY

Eloquent Tribute To Motilalji's Memory On 7th Death Anniversary

The seventh death anniversary of Motilal Nehru was observed in the city on Sunday, at a public meeting held at Kharek Bazar, Mandvi, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Mangaldas M. Pakvasa, President of the Bombay Legislative Council, paying his tribute to the memory of Motilal Nehru said that none would remain unmoved and uninspired at the fact that three illustrious members of the Nehru family, Motilal, Swaruprani and Kamala, had laid down their lives in the service of the Motherland.

Dr. Jethalal Vora, proposing the Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa to the chair, explained the objects of the meeting. He paid a tribute to the memory of Motilal Nehru and exhorted the people to follow in his footsteps in their service of the Motherland

The Hon. Mr. Mangaldas M. Pakvasa, addressing the gathering said that Motilal Nehru by dint of

(Continued on page 7 Col 1)

PANIC IN CAWNPORE

Black Flag Procession Leads To Riot

CAWNPORE, Feb. 6.

About 30 persons, including six policemen, were injured in a riot which broke out here this afternoon. The trouble arose over a Black Flag demonstration staged by some Muslims on the occasion of the arrival here of the Hon. Mr. Mohammad Ibrahim, Minister of Communications, U. P., as a protest against his changing his political affiliation from the Muslim League to the Congress.

It is stated that when the procession was wending through Muslim quarters a fusillade of stones and brickbats was hurled at the processionists, who dispersed in confusion, and this later developed into a riot. Panic prevails in the city.—A. P.

CLASH BETWEEN AHRARS & LEAGUERS

50 Injured: Shops Closed

CAWNPORE, Feb. 6.

Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim, Minister, is stated to have been pursued over the city by black flag demonstrators. At Fahimabad, where he was entertained by Mr. Hafiz Mahumad Fahimuddin, crowds had gathered in the vicinity and when the guests were leaving in one of the cars, they attacked the four occupants including Mr. Hariharnath Sastri, President of Mazdoor Sabha, Mr. Spiratan Sukhla and Pandit Brahmanand.

The shops in the vicinity of the rioting area were closed. So far the injured persons number 35.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, the Premier of U. P., who arrived here this evening, by air from Hamirpur, to attend the city Political Conference, is in touch with the situation. The Collector and the Superintendent of Police are patrolling the area, with a view to prevent the disorder from spreading.—

An earlier message from Cawnpore. dated February 6 stated:—

"Eight persons were injured today in a clash between members of the Ahrar Party and the Muslim League at Meston Road.

In order to accord a welcome to Mr. Mohammed Ibrahim, Minister of Communication, U. P. Government, who is arriving here tomorrow, some of the Ahrars went about the Muslim quarters beating drums and urging Muslims to join in the reception. This is said to have been resented by some Muslims, and a free fight followed. Four persons were arrested."

FIFTY INJURED.

(LATER).—Sporadic attacks with brickbats and lathis continued in various quarters till late in the evening and the number of injured is about 50, of which 20 are Ahrar Muslims. Despite riotous conditions, the city Political Conference successfully concluded at Gandhi Nagar, at which the Premier, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Mr. Hafiz Ibrahim Mohd. and Mr. Pyarelal Sharma, Ministers, and Mr. Habibul Rehman made an impassioned appeal for tolerance and maintenance of non-violent and peaceful conditions in spite of difference of political views.

The Premier and other Ministers left for Lucknow to night. The situation is now peaceful.—A. P.

No Participation In Imperialist War

Exploitation Of India Will Be Resisted

WORKING COMMITTEE INDICTS BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY

WARDHAGANJ, Feb. 6.

The following is the second Resolution on War danger:—

In view of the grave danger of a widespread and devastating war which overshadows the world, the Congress desires to state afresh the policy of the Indian people with regard to foreign relations and war.

DESIRE FOR PEACE.

The people of India desire to live in peace and friendship with their neighbours, and with all other countries, and for this purpose wish to remove all causes of conflict between them.

Striving for their own freedom and independence as a nation, they desire to respect the freedom of others and build up their strength on the basis of international co-operation and goodwill. Such co-operation must be founded on world order, and a Free India will gladly associate itself with such order and stand for disarmament and collective security.

EXPLOITATION MUST END

But world co-operation is impossible of achievement so long as the roots of international conflict remain, and one nation dominates over another and Imperialism holds sway. In order, therefore, to establish world peace on an enduring basis, Imperialism and exploitation of one people by another must end.

During the past few years there has been rapid and deplorable deterioration of the international relations; Fascist aggression has increased and unabashed defiance of international obligations has become the avowed policy of the Fascist Powers.

BRITAIN HELPS FASCISM

The British foreign policy, inspite of its evasions and indecisions, has consistently supported the Fascist powers in Germany, Spain and the Far East, and must, therefore, largely shoulder the responsibility for progressive deterioration of the world situation. That policy still seeks arrangement with Nazi Germany and has developed closer relations with rebel Spain. It is helping in the drift towards an Imperialist world war.

NO PARTY TO WAR

India cannot be a party to such an Imperialist war and will not permit her manpower and resources to be exploited in the interests of British Imperialism. Nor can India join any war without the express consent of her people.

The Congress, therefore, entirely disapproves the war preparations being made in India, and the large scale manoeuvres and air-raid precautions, by which it has been sought to spread an atmosphere of approaching war in India

IN THE EVENT OF AN ATTEMPT BEING MADE TO INVOLVE INDIA IN THE WAR THIS WILL BE RESISTED."

CONGRESS LEADERS LEAVE WARDHA

Optimism Regarding Communal Settlement

WARDHAGANJ, Feb. 6.

The Congress Working Committee concluded its Wardha session at noon to-day. Prior to the resumption of sitting of the Committee to-day, President Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru telephoned to Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha, Premier of Bihar, and asked him to visit the Hazaribagh Jail and tell the hunger-strikers to give up strike and assure them that the Working Committee and the Government will do their utmost to meet their demands. Maulana Azad has been authorised by the Working Committee to proceed immediatly to Patna and meet the Premier and discuss with him the situation.

LETTERS TO JINNAH

It is understood that both President Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi have written letters to Mr. Jinnah assuring him of their preparedness to consider any reasonable proposals submitted by him and asking him to submit specific proposals. A feeling of optimism prevails in Congress circles here as regards the outcome of efforts of communal settlement.

Mr. Bose left for Calcutta this morning and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai left for Delhi. Pandit Nehru and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu are leaving for Nagpur to lay the foundation stone of the Abhyankar Memorial after which Pandit Nehru leaves for Jhansi to-night. Acharya Kripalani leaves for Allahabad, while other members have already left. Mr. Rajagopalachari leaves for Madras this evening.—A. P.

JAPANESE REBUFF TO POWERS

No Disclosure Of Naval Construction Plans

TOKIO, Feb. 6.

The Navy Ministry at a conference decided that the future Japanese naval construction should not be revealed, and will advise the Japanese Government to reply to the British and American notes to that effect before February 20. —Reuter.

MADRAS TEST

Indians	263
Tennyson's XI (for 9)	84

(See Page 4)

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle."—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a good typist with office experience, knowledge of shorthand desirable. Apply with copies of certificates before 10th instant, Box No. 9781, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Assistant Accountants. Age 20—25. Qualifications—Degree of recognized University (Indian or European)—in Commerce, Economics, Arts, etc. Applications should be submitted immediately in own handwriting on foolscap paper to: Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay. Cover to be marked "Application for Appointment". Canvassing will be a disqualification. (7863)

68. FLATS TO LET

Small airy flats for Europeans in Ahmed Chamber, behind Regal Cinema at Apollo Bunder. High locality. Lift, Electric Geyser, etc., provided. Rent Rs. 90—125 Available from March 1st. See landlord on premises. (9775)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITIONS

Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 9774, "Bombay Chronicle"

303. MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted one second-hand Double Demy Cylinder Printing Machine in perfect working order. Please write Uttamsingh, P. O. Box 707, Bombay. 'Phone, 27811. (9782)

Wanted—Immediately (1) Good secondhand tipping wagons of 30 Cft. capacity (2) Steam locomotives, 2ft. gauge, 50/70 HP, secondhand but in first-class condition. Apply with full particulars to the General Manager, Stone Suppliers Ltd., Dalmianagar Dist., Shahabad (Bihar). (7857)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Applications are invited for Chief Agencies for Northern, Central and Southern Divisions of the Bombay Presidency from gentlemen of good address and ability for a well-established provident insurance office run on sound lines. Selected candidates and their sub-agents will get benefits of free life insurance policy, Provident Fund and Hereditary Renewals. Rare opportunity. Apply to Eastern Assurance Co., Ltd., 19, Strand Road, Calcutta. (9773)

387. TYPEWRITERS

Wanted second-hand typewriters in good working order—reliable. Not exceeding Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 9783, "Bombay Chronicle".

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in

Public Notices

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.,
Congress Camp,
(Temporary) Branch.
VITHALNAGAR, District Surat.

GENTLEMEN attending the Congress Session and desirous of cashing cheques at the Camp are advised to request their Bankers to instruct the Bank of India, Ltd., Congress Camp Branch, Vithalnagar to cash their cheques upto a specified amount between 10th and 21st February, 1938. (Specimen Signatures should be sent by Banks).

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.
7847.

NOTICE

ADLER CARS, ETC.

With reference to the advertisement published in the "Times of India", dated the 4th instant on behalf of the Adlerwerke of Frankfurt a.M., Germany (manufacturers of Adler motor cars) inviting negotiations regarding direct representations for the different Adler products, we have to give notice that we are the sole importers and distributors of all Adler cars and other products in British India and Burma and we have the sole right to appoint agents in these territories for the sale of Adler products. All persons who deal with any representative of the Adlerwerke other than ourselves will do so at their own risk.

All enquiries regarding Adler cars and other products should be addressed to us.

Bombay, 5th February, 1938.
THE MOTOR IMPORTERS (INDIA), LD.
163, Sassoon Dock,
Colaba, Bombay.
(7861)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF KESHAVJI KARSONDAS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts and liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Keshavji Kersondas, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 21st day of May, 1931 and probate of whose will having effect throughout the Province of Bombay was granted on the 5th day of March, 1937, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Messrs. Sunderdas Lalji, Jethabhai Kalianji and Khatau Jethabhai all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants three of the executors named in the Will (reserving the right of Parmanand Kallianji the other surviving executor to come in and apply for probate) are hereby required to send in their claims to the said executors at the Office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO., their Attorneys at 14K, Hamam Street, Fort, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1938.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Executors' Attorneys.
14K, Hamam Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.
7862.

Public Notices

POONA CITY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDER NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of materials for the Poona City Municipality for the year 1938-39 will be received by the undersigned on or before 1-3-1938 till 4 P.M. Tender forms will be sold from 15-2-1938 to 26-2-1938, both days inclusive, on Office days and during Office hours in the office of the Municipal Engineer. Particulars regarding tenders can be seen in the issues of "Dnyan Prakash," Poona of 5th and 10th instant.

Tender forms will be available from the Superintendent, Local Self-Government Institute, 11 Elphinstone Circle, Fort Bombay during above days on payment of the necessary charges.

S. R. BHAGWAT,
Chief Officer, P. C. M.
7860.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for equipping a 125-K.W. Electric Sub-Station in Sir Taktashinhji Hospital Compound" with high tension and low tension switch-gear, distribution panels, high tension (3300-V) overhead transmission lines and low tension underground cable services to various buildings. The work is estimated at Rs. 22,000. The tenders must reach not later than 17th February, 1938 Copies of Specifications, tender forms, and full particulars can be obtained on application to the undersigned on prepayment of Rs. 5.

U. J. BHATT,
State Engineer,
Bhavnagar, P. W. D.
(7859)

Legal Notices

Re: THE IDEAL EDUCATION SOCIETY and THE UNION HIGH SCHOOL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. Y. M. JUVALE has resigned his position as a Founder, Life-worker and Treasurer of the Society and as the Superintendent and teacher of the Union High School as from the 1st February, 1938 and that he has now no connection with the above Institutions.

Dated this 5th day of February, 1938.

HIRALAL M. MEHTA & CO.,
Attorneys-at-Law.
(7858)

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

O. O. C. J.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913
And
In the matter of the ARYAN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

THE ARYAN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY Ltd...Petitioners

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition was on the 28th day of January, 1938, presented to the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers by the abovenamed Petitioners for sanctioning the scheme of reconstruction of the Aryan Life Assurance Society, Ltd. proposed to be effected by resolutions passed at the meetings of the Members and Policy holders of the Company both held on the 8th day of January 1938 which resolutions run as follows:—

(1) That the scheme of Reconstruction as amended and submitted to this Meeting (of the Members of the Company) be and the same is hereby approved and agreed to.
(2) That the scheme of Reconstruction as amended and submitted to this meeting (of the Policy holders of the Company) be and the same is hereby approved and agreed to.

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers or such other Judge as may be appointed to hear the Company matters on MONDAY, the 21st day of February, 1938, and any person interested in the said Company whether as a creditor or as a policy holder or as a member, desirous to oppose the making of an order sanctioning the said scheme of reconstruction should appear at the time of hearing either in person or by attorney or counsel for the purpose. Copy of the said petition will be furnished to such person requiring the same by the Company's Solicitors Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai & Co. 41 Hummum Street, on payment of regulated charges for the same.

Dated this 28th day of January, 1938.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Solicitors for the Company.
7854.

Govt.'s Apologia For Transfer Of Villages To States

Interests Of Subjects Safeguarded, Says Press Communique

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

A Press Communique says:—

In order to dispel misconceptions which have arisen concerning certain villages belonging to the Udaipur (Mewar) and Jodhpur (Marwar) States and now administered by the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, it appears desirable to State briefly for the information of the public the historical facts regarding these villages and the intentions of Government as regards their future.

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE DURBARS OVER THE AREA.

2. The district of Merwara, which used to be inhabited by a number of predatory tribes, was subdued between 1819 and 1821 A.D. by a British Force aided by Mewar and Jodhpur troops. The tract was then divided into three portions—four parganas, Beawar, Jak-Shamgarh, Bahar-Barkokra and Bhailan going to the British Government; three, Todgarh, Dewair and Saroth to Mewar; and the remaining two, Chang and Kot-Kirana to Jodhpur. This triple Government however proved ineffective, and with a view to the pacification and improvement of the country, the whole area was taken under British Administration, although the sovereignty of the two Darbars over their respective parganas was recognised. Part of the revenues realised from the parganas of the Mewar State in the tract were devoted to the upkeep of the Mewar Bhil Corps which was raised to maintain peace in all these parganas and their neighbourhood.

ADMINISTRATION TO REVERT.

3. The conditions which necessitated the placing of these parganas of State territory under British Administration have ceased to exist. The whole tract is peaceful and orderly and the Mewar Bhil Corps is about to be transferred to the Mewar Darbar —An operation which will save the British Indian taxpayer a sum of approximately Rs. 2,00,000 a year. It is therefore intended that the administration of these villages should revert to the States to which they belong on the 1st April, 1938.

CONDITIONS AGREED TO.

4. In arriving at this decision the interests of the villagers have not been overlooked. The two Darbars have also expressed their earnest desire that the administration of the parganas should continue without any change after the transfer. They have therefore agreed to abide by the following conditions, which, as will be seen, fully safeguard the interests of the inhabitants of the tracts—

(1) That laws, rules and regulations at present in vogue in the tracts shall continue to be observed and will in no way be interfered with. If at any time a contingency arises requiring any addition, amendment or alteration in them it will be given effect to only after obtaining the previous concurrence of His Excellency the Crown Representative.

(2) That the present revenue settlement will continue to remain in force till the expiry of its term and under no circumstances will it be interfered with. Prescribed remissions and suspensions will be granted in time. After its expiry a revised settlement, if found necessary, will be conducted by a duly qualified Government lent officer.

(3) That the existing revenue staff, from Tehsildar down to Patwari, and the Police Staff, from Inspector down to Constable, will be taken over by the Darbars under the usual terms applicable to Government lent servants and all who continue to serve satisfactorily will be kept in service till they are qualified for pension and their successors in office will also be duly qualified persons.

(4) That any rule or regulation issued in future by the Central Government for the good of their subjects in the coterminous tract will also be promulgated by the Darbars within these villages.

(5) That no fresh "lag" or cess will be imposed on or any forced labour exacted from the ryots.

(6) That all local and village industries will be fostered and encouraged.

(7) That no such differential treatment will be accorded under the customs tariff as may prove prejudicial to local trade or industries.

(8) That existing roads will be maintained and means of communications developed.

(9) That all existing Bunds and embankments will be kept in proper repair and means of irrigation developed.

(10) That all existing schools and dispensaries and their buildings will be duly maintained.

(11) That a British Officer shall be employed to administer the tracts, whose appointment will be terminable only with the concurrence of the Crown Representative.

(12) That the Residents at Udaipur and Jodhpur shall have the right to inspect the areas every half year or more frequently if they consider it necessary.

NO BASIS FOR APPREHENSION.

5. There is therefore no basis for apprehending that the inhabitants of the tracts will be victimised or that their interests will be in any way prejudiced by the return of the villages to the administration of the Darbars to which they belong, while, as has been previously indicated a considerable source of expenditure to British India will cease with the transfer of the Mewar Bhil Corps to the Mewar Darbar.

Why Not India Begin 5-Year Plan?

Plea Of Bengal Scientist Who Participated In Russian Programmes

CALCUTTA, February 5

"Soviet Russia is contemplating another, the third, Five-Year Plan", stated Mr. A. K. Saha, the Indian industrial engineer, whose services were requisitioned by the Soviet authorities in Russia in execution of the last two Five-Year Plans, on his return to Calcutta to-day from Moscow, after twelve years' active service.

Mr. Saha is accompanied by his Russian wife and proposes to settle permanently in India.

In the course of an interview Mr Saha said that Russia is passing through the war fever just now and every effort is being made to safeguard the towns and factories from destruction.

RUSSIA'S SLOGAN

Continuing Mr. Saha said that "Catch up the Western countries and America, and go and go forward." was the industrial slogan of Soviet Russia and actually she has acted Russia upto that.

Mr. Saha thinks, if there is a will, India is in a better position to start on a similar Five-Year Plan than Russia of 1929.

ADVENTUROUS CAREER

Mr. Saha had a romantic career in Soviet Russia. After taking his Science Degree from the Dacca University, Mr. Saha left India absolutely penniless in 1926. After struggling for several months in Moscow, he got a chance to work by the tenants in every case.—United Press.

in the laboratory of the Professor-in-Charge of the Physics Institute, Moscow.

The interesting researches on coal and gas, which Mr. Saha had carried out in this laboratory, attracted the attention of the Soviet Government, who lost no time in utilising his services for the execution of their epoch-making Five-Year Plan for all-round national reconstruction. — United Press.

FAMILY QUARTERS AT HARIPURA

VITHALNAGAR, February 6.

Mr. Kalyanji V. Mehta, Secretary, Accommodation Committee, Haripura Congress, regarding family quarters with kitchens writes:—

The family quarters rented for Rs. 100 each have nearly all been now reserved. But people have been asking for huts with a separate kitchen attached to them. No kitchen can be provided in the family quarters already constructed. But arrangements are being made to put up additional family quarters with kitchens of their own, and those who have already reserved family quarters will, as far as may be, given a hut with a kitchen upon their sending an additional fee of Rs. 50.

People who have not yet reserved a family hut may also apply for these huts with kitchens and send along with their applications a fee of Rs. 150.

Cooking pots must be brought

TEACHERS GO ON STRIKE

Echo Of Independence Day: Flag Hoisting In Gujerati Vidyalaya

KARACHI, Feb. 5.

The principals and teachers of the Gujarat Vidyalaya, an Educational Institution running two high schools, went on strike this morning and stayed away, when the schools opened. As a consequence nearly),000 students came out of the class rooms.

—Enquiries show that the strike has been declared as a protest against a resolution passed by the Managing Committee of the Vidyalaya enjoining upon the teachers not to participate in public functions, which is believed to be the sequel of the teachers' hoisting a National Flag on Independence Day.—United Press.

POLICE FORCE ON RAILWAYS

Inquiry Officials In Madras

MADRAS, February 5.

Mr. G. W. Benton of the Imperial Police and Mr. R. V. Ramachandani of the Indian Railway Audit Service, who are the members of the Committee, which has been appointed by the Government of India to examine the strength and cost of the order police on Federal Railways in India in consultation with the Local Governments, arrived in Madras from Bombay.

Prior to 1937-38, the total railway police expenditure relating to supervision, crime and order force was borne by the Provincial Governments. Under the new Constitution, the expenditure on order force in railways has to be borne by the Federal Railway authorities.

This Committee has been appointed by the Railway Board to examine the question and submit a report to Government.

The Committee have already visited capitals of ten Provinces and met the representatives of various provincial Governments. They will proceed from Madras to Hyderabad and Ajmere and reach Delhi, where they will submit their report shortly.—United Press

PANT TRAVELS BY 'PLANE

First Premier To Take To Air

LUCKNOW, Feb. 6.

The Hon. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant is probably the first Premier who is travelling by air in order to attend to his political engagements. Accompanied by his private secretary and brother, he took off this afternoon by the "Pateshwari." A Lucknow Flying Club machine piloted by Mr. U. K. Dubash, for Hamirpur to address the District Political Conference at Jarakhar, where a special landing ground has been prepared for the purpose. He will thence proceed to Cawnpore to address another political Conference this evening, and will return in time to attend the Assembly Session tomorrow.—A. P.

MYSORE CONGRESSMAN WARNED

Alleged Participation In Subversive Activities

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE (By Mail).

Mr. V. S. Narayana Rao, Secretary Mysore Congress Board, was sent for on Thursday last by Mr. H. V. Ramaswamy, District Magistrate, Bangalore, and administered a warning that his activities and correspondence were closely watched by the Police and they had come to know thereby that he was engaging himself in subversive activities and that they would have to proceed against him under law, if he did not cease to interest himself in such activities.

JINNAH TO TOUR MALABAR

CALICUT, February 6.

It is understood Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President, All-India Muslim League will tour Malabar in April next.

Muslim leaders of Malabar will convene an All-Kerala Muslim Conference at Calicut, over which Mr. Jinnah will be requested to preside.—United Press.

Civic Protest Against Non-release Of Politicals

NAGPUR, February 5.

A meeting of the Nagpur Municipality held this morning was adjourned on a motion of Mr. Samiullah Khan, President, as a mark of protest against the "failure of the various Provincial Governments in releasing the political prisoners" and as a mark of profound sorrow at the death of Harendra Munshi, who was on hunger-strike in the Dacca Jail.—United Press.

Sanatanist Journal 'Mourns' Temple-Entry Bill

(From Our Correspondent.)

NASIK, February 3.

The "Loksakti," local bi-weekly organ of the Sanatanists and Democratic Swaraj Party came out last evening with an article under the caption "Dagger Thrust by the Congress Party", with black borders, like those used when papers mourn the loss of some individual.

The article refers to the Temple Entry Bill passed by the Bombay Assembly.

CRICKET

BRABOURNE STADIUM

AN INDIA XI

Vs.

LORD TENNYSON'S XI

(5th Unofficial Test)

Daily Rates of Admission:

	Rs.
WEST STAND (reserved)	2-4
NORTH STAND (reserved)	2-4
NORTH STAND (unreserved)	1-2
EAST STAND (unreserved)	1-2

TICKETS SOLD AT NORTH STAND ENTRANCE

Members' guests 2-4 and 3-8 per day.

Booking at the Club.

ISLAM GYMKHANA STAND IN THE BRABOURNE STADIUM

FIFTH UNOFFICIAL TEST

CUSHIONED SEATS Available with Reservation

FOR TICKETS APPLY ISLAM GYMKHANA KENNEDY SEAFACE.

5TH GLORIOUS WEEK

CHANDRARAO MORE

AT ROYAL OPERA HOUSE Daily 3 shows at 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS of WESTERN INDIA AND VISIT OF INDIAN DAVIS CUP TEAM

February 17th—25th

Entry Forms and Season Tickets (Rs. 10-8) from BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Entries close on Saturday, 12th February.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 17 April, 2017

Indian State Railways Forge Ahead

World Cruise Traffic Satisfactory: Increased Earnings During 1936-'37

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

That the interest in India as a tourist country did not diminish, and that, as a whole, tourist traffic was well maintained in spite of the unsettled conditions consequent upon the political situation in Europe, combined with restrictions on the export of currency from certain Continental countries, particularly Germany, was the opinion expressed by the Central Publicity Officer in the Annual Report of the Central Publicity Bureau, Indian State Railways, for 1936-37.

SATISFACTORY YEAR

The Report adds:

"Notwithstanding the adverse conditions affecting travel to India, the World Cruise Traffic for the year was very satisfactory, and in spite of the fact that only three World Cruise ships visited India during 1936-37 as against four in the previous year, the amount earned by the railways was Rs. 2,32,020 as compared with Rs. 1,63,285 in 1935-36. This represents an increase of 42 per cent.

"While there was a falling off in the number of enquiries received by the New York Bureau during the year under review, it is pleasing to note that the London Bureau recorded an appreciable increase in the number of enquiries received and itineraries furnished.

ADVERTISEMENT ABROAD

"During the year £3,450 was spent on advertising in America, while £4,668 and £1,225 was the cost of advertising in Great Britain and on the Continent respectively. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was also spent in advertising in Australia.

"Special publicity propaganda on an 'All-India' basis was carried out in collaboration with the railways concerned in connection with the more important melas through the media of posters, folders and handbills distributed in traffic source areas.

PUBLICITY POOL

"The 'Publicity Pool' consisting of certain standard tourist cars for the use of tourists, particularly from overseas, continued to function during the year under review. The total earnings on these cars, both for 'Inland and 'Overseas' traffic, amounted to Rs. 87,497 for the year ending 31st March 1937, showing an increase of 29 per cent over the figures for this traffic last year.

"With a view to stimulate traffic to places of pilgrimage, the following festivals were selected by the Central Publicity Bureau for special propaganda on an All-India basis through the media of posters, folders and handbills distributed in traffic source areas in collaboration with the railways concerned:—

The Rath Jatra Festival at Puri (B.N. Railway)., The Pitripukh Mela at Gaya (E.I. Railway). The Kartiki Mela at Garhmukhtesar (E.I. Railway). The Magh Mela at Allahabad (E.I. Railway). The Pushkar Mela at Ajmere (B.B. and C.I. Railway).

SALE OF POSTERS

"A total of 29,477 posters were issued and a sum of Rs. 1,285 was realised on account of sales of posters to Colleges, Schools, private individuals and other regimental and other institutions. A sum of £30-1-9 was also realised by the London Bureau for the sale of posters mostly to private individuals.

OVERSEAS BUREAU

"The London Bureau took part in the Paris Fair (1936) at a joint stall with the Hamburg Trade Commissioner and also had a stall of its own at Aldershot Fair.

"Out of the travel literature supplied by the Central Publicity Bureau, a total of 11,290 pamphlets was distributed among Shipping Companies, Travel Agents and private individuals during the year under review".

"The New York Bureau participated in the following exhibitions during the year:—

The Annual Toronto Exhibition. The McBride Exhibition organised by Robert McBride and Company at their premises at 114 East, 16th Street, New York, as a permanent feature.

The Great Lakes Exposition, Cleveland, Ohio."

BAN ON BOOKS REMOVED

The Government of Bombay have cancelled the order declaring the following publication to be forfeited:—

"Shri Samarth Ramdas-Swami Yancha Powada" (i.e. The Ballad of Shri Samarth Ramdas-Swami) written by Mr. V. A. Vagh, printed at the Vande Matram Press, Poona and published by Maruti and Co., Thana.

New Orissa D. P. I.

CUTTACK, Feb. 5.

It is understood that Mr. S. C. Tripathy, Principal, Ravenshaw College, has been appointed Director of Public Instructions Orissa, in place of Mr. Dipple, who is going on leave preparatory to retirement.

Mr. Tripathy is the first Oriya to get the post of D.P.I.—United Press.

Plea For Memorial To Orissa's G. O. M.

CUTTACK, February 5.

A meeting was held last evening in observance of the death anniversary of Mr. M. S. Das.

The Premier, who presided declared that an appeal had been issued for funds to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Das, the Grand Old Man of Orissa.—United Press

DON'T BE A WRECK
HEALTH Means HAPPINESS
ACCEPT THIS GIFT OF HEALTH.

If you are unfit and a wreck, you can't hide it from others. Men can "weigh you up." A woman knows by instinct if a man is a wreck, and lacking in that vital strength, which means manhood. She may marry a sickly and weakly man out of sympathy or pity, but she will not love him as she does a real man.

Now, you don't need to live the rest of your life as a wreck. Science has concentrated the essential Vitamins into Vitophenes, the latest Vitamin tonic tablets, to produce natural powers within you, to rebuild yourself as a man, with all manhood's strength and powers. With a fortnight's regular aid of Vitophenes, you will say "Good bye" to weakness and all allied ailments.

Thousands of Wrecks have been changed into real men by nature's gift of health—"Vitophenes" which develops the Nerves, builds the body, increases energy and vitality, restores manly strength, great power and endurance. A bottle of 50 red tablets of Vitophenes cost only Re. 1-12, from all Chemists of your town, or direct from P. O. 88 Karachi.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Housing Problem Of Ahmedabad

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The recent tenants' conference have evoked some interest in the question and has led to interesting correspondence and newspaper agitation and a press note by the Municipal President. In my opinion it is not at all necessary to criticise the conduct of Mr. Nariman, the President of the Conference, for the course he has taken. All parties are agreed that slum clearance must be taken in hand and decent provision be made for tenants housing. It has to be remembered that when Ahmedabad was originally constructed the houses were meant for single families and with the growth of the City these same houses came to be occupied by a number of families. If these houses were originally constructed as blocks as in Bombay, much of the cry would not have been heard. A Rent Act might control the rents, but it would not give necessary facilities to the occupants. Some provision has to be made in the Municipal Act or the By-laws, regarding the minimum space required and for necessary sanitary and other arrangements in residential blocks. Several tenants not merely mill-hands are known to be occupying single room tenements and these are occupied by more persons than one. I understand the Educational Authorities require a certain cubic area per boy in a School house and similar condition be imposed in residential houses also. Each block should have its separate W.C. and bath-room and should have access to the sun, and the rent ought to be reasonable; but with the growth of the City's population these are neglected to the detriment of the general health of the City. It is eminently necessary that some people interested in the health and prosperity of the City ought to meet together for a dispassionate solution of the question. Abusing the landlords or inciting the tenants would not solve the question. Many of the tenants are working for their daily bread in the markets and to them houses in Ellis Bridge locality or Kuber Nagar may be an expensive luxury. But close to the City Walls are several plots or Government unoccupied lands which are at present let out by the Government for hay stacks or fire wood depots a disgrace to the city which may be utilised for suitable tenements available at moderate rents. There are parcels of lands in close proximity to the City belonging to public charitable and religious trusts and what better use can be made of such lands than providing suitable houses to the houseless? These are some suggestions for consideration. The Municipal President or the President of the City Congress Committee should take a lead in this matter and call together people interested in this question.—Yours, etc.

JIVANLAL V. DESAI.

Muslims And Kanara Local Board

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It has been a long standing and legitimate grievance of the Muslims that their representation on the District Local Board was inadequate and this was recognised by the Board itself when after much agitation it adopted a resolution passed by the Kanara Muslim Conference to allot to them at least 3 seats out of the total of 23 about a year ago. They were since then under the impression that fair play and justice will be meted out to them whenever an opportunity presented itself. They are now utterly disillusioned and disappointed by the attitude of the Board itself at a time when the atmosphere is full of assurances for the safeguards of the minority communities in general and the Muslims in particular.

In its proposal to the Government about the reconstruction of the Board in the District it has recommended that the present strength of the Board should be retained on the ground that an increase will involve additional financial burden on the body. The proposal is most reactionary and is tantamount to an attempt to limit the scope of the reform contemplated by the Government. This attempt on the part of the Board to restrict the sphere of local Self-Government in the district by narrowing down representation is wholly out of time and date when adult franchise and consequent wider representation in all public bodies are deemed necessary. An increase in the number of seats is essential not only in the interest of wider and better representation but also in the interest of efficiency. With the abolition of the Taluka Local Boards the duties and the functions of the new Board will be increased and cannot be discharged properly with the limited representation. The apprehension of the additional expenditure is not well-founded. The saving from the contribution to the Taluka Boards will be sufficient to meet the additional liabilities on account of increase in the allowances to the members and the additional expenses incidental to election. Even if the tax-payers are called upon to bear this additional burden they will do so ungrudgingly as the price for wider franchise and representation.

Out of the total 23 seats, being the present number, one seat is proposed to be allotted to the Muslims in callous disregard of their feeling in the matter and their legitimate rights. Under the existing arrangement which has continued since the inception of the Board, the Muslims are represented by two members one by election and another by nomination. On the basis of their population which is about 40,000 they are entitled to 2 seats in 23 on the basis of one seat for every twenty thousand of the population, irrespective of the fact that they constitute an important minority community and one entitled to more than 3 seats on the principle of weightage and special representation. In an alternative propcsal the Board has recommended 31 seats out of which 2 seats are proposed to be alloted to the Muslims though their mere numerical strength would give them 3 seats and they can justly claim 5 or 6 seats. It is regrettable that the Board has once more failed to inspire confidence in the minority community, and denied them their legitimate right. They now look to the Collector and the Government for fair play and justice.—Yours, etc.,

A MUSLIM.

Bhatkal, January 23.

Muslim Independent Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The independent views of the Muslims are not coming forward only because the Muslim League and its supporters do not like to see any Muslim go against their views. The Congress Ministry is responsible for this. They do not take any steps against these persons and on the contrary allow them to do what they like and this is a great injustice to independent Muslims done by the Congress Cabinet. False propaganda and misrepresentation are also going on and nobody is going to check it. It is the Government's duty not to allow the game to be played one-sided.

It is a matter of great regret that the Muslim League, instead of doing good work for the Muslim community, is instigating the ignorant masses of Muslim everywhere creating trouble under the false pretence of "Islam in danger". I ask Mr. Jinnah whether it is constitutional and allowed by the Muslim League according to their aims and objects and who will be benefitted if such troubles are created everywhere. I am sure the Muslims will loose and suffer heavily as we have seen in the past. Besides this, all respectable and educated Muslims will never support such a propaganda of the League and will come out of it. What I gather from newspapers and know as a matter of fact is that the Muslims are terribly divided everywhere and if the Muslim Leaguers think that by force or by using intimidations and harassments and spreading false rumours they will suppress all other Muslim parties, institutions and the Congress, the result may be the opposite. The ignorant Muslim masses are uncontrollable and Mr. Jinnah has no hold on them as no solid work is done for them and so they are sure to go out of hand and ruin themselves and blame the whole Muslim community for ever. The Muslim League should settle the differences amongst the Muslim first peacefully and then fight the Congress.

I appeal to Mr. Jinnah to stop all this nonsense in time and declare openly and widely that the Muslim League is going to fight out the Muslim cause constitutionally and peacefully.—Yours, etc.,

INDEPENDENT MUSLIM.

Jaiprakash Criticises Congress Cabinet

PATNA, Feb. 5.

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain in a Press statement on the Working Committee resolution on the question of political prisoners says:—

"Instead of giving a bold lead to the Congress Governments," he adds, "the Working Committee marks time."

He says: "The Governors have no power under the Act to interfere with the normal administration of law and order and if they are found to be perverse enough to do so, the Working Committee should have given them no quarter."—United Press.

TEA Satisfaction

The BOMBAY-BURMAH TRIADNG CORPORATION LTD.

B B T C

ORANGE PEKOE TEA

Famous Grade for Flavour & Aroma.
Now available in ONE pound Packets.

Sole Distributors,

DEVIDAS SONS & CO., 284, Jumma Masjid, Post Box 2201, Bombay

For SUBURBS convenience obtainable from,

Ramesh & Co., Church Gate Railway Station,

All roads lead to

THE BOMBAY RACES

BOMBAY RACES

THIRD DAY SATURDAY. 12th FEBRUARY, 1938.
The Hughes Memorial Plate.—The Mysore Cup.
FOURTH DAY SATURDAY. 19th FEBRUARY, 1938.
Rajpipla Gold Cup.—C. N. Wadia Gold Cup.
FIFTH DAY SATURDAY. 26th FEBRUARY, 1938.
The Byculla Club Cup.—The Turf Club Cup.

SPECIAL RETURN BUS SERVICES EACH RACE DAY FROM — COLABA, DADAR, BALLARD ESTATE. FREQUENT TRAIN SERVICES TO AND FROM MAHALAXMI—BOOKING ON THE COURSE.

ADMISSION RATES AS USUAL (Right of Admission Reserved).

Bombay Races

CASTOPHENE

What misery Castor Oil causes to children! Now, there is no need to give it, for scientists have perfected the ideal substitute.....Castophene Castor Oil Chocolates. As pleasant to take as sweets, these reliable laxative tablets are highly recommended by doctors and nurses for their thorough but gentle action. They are as ideal for adults as for children.....keep a bottle handy always.

WILL MAKE YOU WELL AND KEEP YOU WELL

Agents:—CHIMANLAL CHUNILAL & Co., Mangaldas Road, Bombay 2.

Madras Test

Indians All Out For 263

Tennyson's XI Skittled Out For 84 For 9

Merchant Brings Off Four Good Catches

MADRAS, Feb. 6.

The day broke bright and sunny but a couple of hours before the commencement of play in the Test Match the weather suddenly turned dreary once more, and rain came down in sharp showers. At one time it looked as if no game would be possible before lunch, but the sun came out once more and the commencement was made at 11-20.

The pitch appeared to be on the soft side and likely to be very easy-paced, but the outfield was wet and very slow. Every seat was occupied all-round the arena, when Pope opened to Mankad. The latter crossed over with a single and Gopalan who was greeted with prolonged applause by his local admirers played out the over. It was noticed that after every ball the batsmen were patting and "grooming" the pitch, where it was cutting up.

In Pope's second over Gopalan touched one of the off-side, and was snapped up by Gibb behind the wicket (254/9).

Amir Elahi cut Wellard thrice successively but Worthington fielded every stroke excellently. After this Amir swung hard at almost every ball. In Wellard's next over, he skied a ball well behind the slips and Pope running backwards held a neat catch. The total score was 263.

Tennyson's First Knock

Tennyson's team began their innings at 11/54 with Parks and Edrich. Amarsingh bowling round the wicket sent down a maiden over to Parks. Facing Bannerjee at the other end Edrich hit his fourth ball to square-leg. He then hit the next ball in a manner very much unlike himself, a wild off-drive and put up a catch behind the bowler. Merchant dashing backward just reached the ball and brought off a most creditable catch (4/1/4).

Hardstaff who scored a double century here against Madras joined Parks. Amarsingh had three maiden overs in his first five. Bannerjee was changed at 14 in favour of Gopalan, his figures then being 4/0/11/1. In the Madras bowler's third over Parks stepped out to drive him and missing the ball could have been stumped but the ball kept very low and the chance was lost.

Amarsingh now changed his field to bowl over the wicket. He was rewarded in his second over. Mankad at the forward short leg bringing off a really marvellous catch—about the best in the match. He was on the ball in a trice and though rolling over kept the ball well up (27/2/8).

MERCHANT'S FINE CATCH.

Worthington joined Hardstaff who was concentrating on defence. Amarsingh strengthened his leg-trap for Worthington having Havewalla, Mankad and Hazare in a close semi-circle. Hazare was brought on at 33, in place of Gopalan whose figures were 5/1/6/0. Hazare was successful in his very first over. Worthington off drove him hard, and Merchant again brought off a fine catch very close to the turf. Lunch adjournment was made at this stage, the total being 34 for three.

A TRICKY WICKET.

Langridge accompanied Hardstaff to the wicket on resumption of play. Hardstaff batting with more vigour than before lunch drove Amarsingh past extra cover to the boundary. Hindlekar conceding two bye-boundaries in one over, from Amarsingh was a clear indication of the tricks the wicket was playing at this stage. Sometimes the ball seemed to grip the pitch and come through slower than expected. At other times it would whizz past at an accelerated pace. Hazare was the other bowler. Driving the Indore bowler to the screen Hardstaff sent up 50, in 67 minutes.

In Amarsingh's next over Hardstaff drove him hard to mid-on where Bannerjee dropped a low catch. He had a finger of his left-hand split in the process and retired to the pavilion to have it bandaged. A slight drizzle then set in, and after it had lasted a couple of minutes, Hardstaff appealed to the umpire and the game was stopped at 2-15 p.m.

DRIZZLES STOP PLAY.

It continued drizzling till 3 p.m. the crowd which now numbered fully 15,000 was whiling away the time meanwhile by blowing conches and cheering optimistically whenever one or other of the umpires appeared outside the pavilion, and looked to the sky.

Drizzle continued until 3-45, when the captains and the umpires came out and inspected the pitch. It was decided that if there was no more rain play would be resumed at 4 p.m.

The wicket itself does not seem to be very much affected but the bowlers are likely to experience difficulty in getting a foothold on the slippery surface at either end.

GAME RESUMED AT 4-10.

The second inspection was made at 4-10, and the game was resumed at 4-20. Merchant rightly opened with Mankad supported by Amarsingh as the wicket was the spinner's paradise. This was soon demonstrated when Amarsingh got a wicket in each of his first three overs. In Mankad's first over Hindlekar appealed for stumping as well as a catch at the wicket, but both the umpires negatived the respective appeals. The ball was popping up and breaking most disconcertingly. In attempting to pat one such to cover Hardstaff only cut the ball into his wicket. (58/4). Hardstaff was batting for 70 minutes for his 29 which included two hits to the boundary.

Gibb joined Langridge, in Amarsingh's next over Merchant fielding at shortleg made an excellently anticipated move. He dashed forward while the ball was pitching on the legstump and Gibb making a defensive stroke Merchant caught the ball almost before Gibb had realised he had offered a catch at all. It was a real-earned wicket (60/5).

Tennyson sent in Wellard to hit the bowlers off their lengths. Wellard slogged Amarsingh, the first ball to the square leg boundary. He repeated the stroke in the same over and Amarnath dropped a catch on the boundary. In Amarsingh's next over, however Deenan fielding as a substitute for Bannerjee made no mistake when Wellard put up a catch on the leg-boundary. Amarsingh had taken three wickets for seven runs after restart.

MANKAD AND MERCHANT SHINE

Mankad then captured two wickets in successive overs. Both Pope and Tennyson were caught by Amarsingh in the slips. The enghts wicket fell at 74, and Smith joined Langridge, the Essex man tried to give Langridge a stand as only 40 runs were now needed to save a follow-on, but Merchant repeating his feat against Gibb brought off his fourth catch of the innings (77/9). Joined by Gover, Langridge now began monopolising the bowling and refusing singles collected seven Runs until the stumps were drawn. Tennyson's team now want 30 runs to save a follow-on.

ALL INDIA (1st Innings.)

Hindlekar, b Pope	11
Bannerjee, c Wellard, b Pope	11
Amarnath, c and b Smith	6
Merchant, b Pope	19
Havewala, c Langridge, b Pope	44
Amarsingh, c Pope b Gover	11
Hazare, c Pope b Smith	17
Bhaya, l-b-w Wellard	2
Mankad, (not out)	113
Gopalan, c Gibb, b Pope	0
Amir Elahi, c Pope, b Wellard	5
Extras	24
(7 byes, one wide, 8 leg-byes and 8 no balls).	
Total	263

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Gover	14	1	70	1
Wellard	25	6	57	2
Edrich	8	2	16	0
Pope	19	5	51	5
Smith	12	0	45	2

TENNYSON'S XI (1st Innings)

Parks, b Amarsingh, c Mankad	8
Edrich, c Merchant, b Bannerjee	4
Hardstaff, b Amarsingh	29
Langridge, (not out)	18
Gibb, c Merchant b Amarsingh	1
Wellard, c Substitute, b Amarsingh	6
Pope, c Amarsingh, b Mankad	3
Tennyson, c Amarsingh, b Mankad	0
Smith, c Merchant, b Amarsingh	1
Gover, (not out)	0
Worthington, c Merchant, b Hazare	2
Extras	12
Total (for 9 wickets)	84

MUSLIM LEAGUE SIND BRANCH OPENED

Move For "Strengthening Mr. Jinnah's Hands"

KARACHI, Feb. 6.

The Sind Provincial Branch of the All-India Muslim League was inaugurated, this afternoon, at a meeting at the residence of Sheikh Abdul Majid. The meeting expressed the opinion that the present political situation demanded that the hands of Mr. M. A. Jinnah should be strengthened, particularly when unity talks were being revived.

The meeting elected Sheikh Abdul Majid as President, and Sir Abdulla Haroon as Vice-President. A Working Committee of 20, including Khan Bahadur Khushro, Mr. Syed Miran Mohamed Shah, and Mr. Gazdar, was appointed.

Further, the meeting decided to convene a Provincial Muslim Conference in April, after the Sind Assembly session, an invitation for which would be extended to Mr. Jinnah. The Working Committee has been empowered to enroll League members, the Annual fee of membership being fixed at annas two.—A. P.

ZANZIBAR CLOVES IN GOA

Karnatak Congress Committee's Vigilance

The Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee, Dharwar, wires:—

It is reliably understood that the following four merchants of Goa (1) Hajihisen Haji Daute Parekh (2) Rahimtalla Tayab (3) Ismail Haji Habib and (4) Haji Suleman Gani have received together 250 bags of cloves from Zanzibar. They have already taken delivery and are intending to send them to Belgaum, Hubli and other places. The Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee has warned merchants in these parts not to purchase these cloves. The Provincial Congress Committee awaits instructions from the Congress President whether picketing be restored to".

B. P. Hard Court Tennis Tournament

This season's Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament, has attracted, in addition to the local tennis talents, the following excellent tennis players, Messrs. L. Brooke Edwards, Jimmy Mehta, the Indian Davis Cup Players, B. T. Blake, the Champion of Sind and Y. R. Savur, N. Rama Rau, Narayan Rao from Madras, H. L. Marshal from Delhi, E. V. Bobb and J. Charanjiva.

In the Ladies Events also there are promising entries such as Miss Leela Row, Miss M. P. Dubash of Karachi, Miss Harvey Johnstone, Mrs. Ednie, Mrs. J. E. Tew, Mrs. W. A. Bell and Mrs. Foottit, etc.

The Draw will be made to-day (Monday) at six o'clock, and entries will be accepted upto 5-30 p.m. The Tournament will commence on 10th inst.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 40	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 25	20 55
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Deccan Queen on Mondays only	10 30	
Deccan Queen on Fridays only		17 15
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 55
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 5
Poona Mail Passenger	17 00	11 35
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timing in force from January 1, 1938:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	23 05
Delhi Express	6 00	23 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays at Ballard Pier	8 40	
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 00	13 50
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25
'The Flying Ranee' Mondays only from Surat	9 48	
'The Flying Ranee' daily except on Mondays	10 58	
'The Flying Ranee' Mondays only from Bulsar	9 15	
'The Flying Ranee' Saturdays only to Surat		15 10
'The Flying Ranee' Saturdays only to Bulsar		15 50
'The Flying Ranee' daily except Saturdays to Surat		16 05

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON-BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Arrival	Delivery
Wednesday	1 p.m.	3-30 p.m.
Friday	1 p.m.	3-30 p.m

BOMBAY (JUHU)—LONDON

Latest hour of posting at G.P.O.

		Departure
Wednesday	8-30 a.m.	10-15 a.m.
Friday	8-30 a.m.	10-15 p.m.

DELHI-BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Arrival	Delivery
Monday	1-55 p.m.	3-30 p.m.
Thursday	1-55 p.m.	3-30 p.m

BOMBAY (JUHU)—DELHI

Latest hour of posting at G.P.O.

Tuesday	8-0 p.m.
Thursday	8-0 p.m.

TRIVANDRUM—BOMBAY (JUHU)

Delivery.

Tuesday	6-0 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—TRIVANDRUM

Latest hour of posting at G.P.O.

Wednesday	8-0 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—KATHIAWAR

Departure H.M.

Tuesday	7-15
Thursday	7-35
Saturday	7.15

BOMBAY (JUHU)—KATHIAWAR

Arrival H.M.

Monday	11-35
Wednesday	11-35
Friday	11-35

PUT TO THE TEST RALEIGH IS BEST

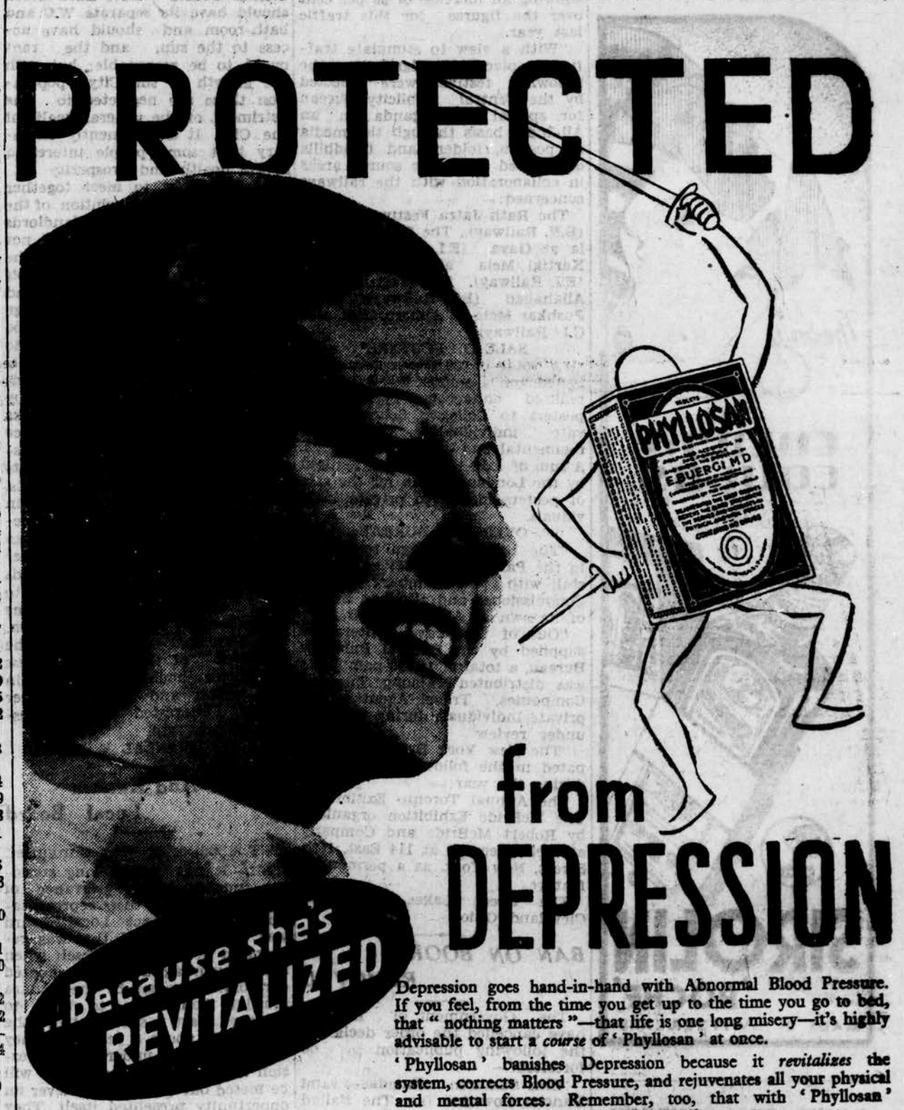
You can rely on a RALEIGH

Bad roads — all weathers — speed — constant use — the Raleigh can take all you give it! Designed to stand up to hard wear and yet easy to ride and beautifully finished, the Raleigh is the cycle for the enthusiast. Only the best materials and finest workmanship could give so much efficiency and comfort. Yet the price is within the means of all cyclists. Change to a Raleigh and keep down costs as well as enjoying new cycling pleasure.

OF ALL GOOD DEALERS...

RALEIGH THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

FINEST VALUE HIGHEST QUALITY



from DEPRESSION

Depression goes hand-in-hand with Abnormal Blood Pressure. If you feel, from the time you get up to the time you go to bed, that "nothing matters"—that life is one long misery—it's highly advisable to start a *course* of 'Phyllosan' at once.

'Phyllosan' banishes Depression because it *revitalizes* the system, corrects Blood Pressure, and rejuvenates all your physical and mental forces. Remember, too, that with 'Phyllosan' resistance to Disease is greatly increased.

WHAT 'PHYLLOSAN' IS! Basically a concentrated natural vegetable extract, 'Phyllosan' contains no drugs, no glands nor animal extracts. It supplies a revitalizing and rejuvenating property upon which life itself depends. Scientists describe this basis of 'Phyllosan' as "the most wonderful substance in our world."

PROOF. All over the world, for more than 25 years, 'Phyllosan' has given countless thousands of people the joy of renewed youth and vitality, freedom from the ills developing out of modern stress, and worry. Time and experience have proved the supreme value of 'Phyllosan' in the *rational* treatment of Abnormal Blood Pressure, Arterio Sclerosis, Nerve Trouble, Anæmia, and Debility, also especially valuable in post-malaria convalescence.

SUFFERED FROM BLOOD PRESSURE AND DEPRESSION. "I commenced taking 'Phyllosan' tablets when suffering from Blood Pressure and Depression. After a few days I felt better, and by the time I had finished the first bottle I began to feel more like my old self. I continued taking them regularly until I felt quite well again. I have recommended them to my friends, who all agree with me that 'Phyllosan' tablets are really wonderful." (Miss) ——

FREE BOOKLET. "Phyllosan" Tablets are prepared according to the formula and under the direction of E. Buergi, M.D., Professor of Medicine at the University of Berne, whose prolonged research is of vital interest to every man and woman. Send for informative FREE BOOKLET.

To J. L. Morison Son & Jones (India) Ltd., Dept C3 Standard Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Please send FREE copy of "Revitalization and Rejuvenation" to
Name.
Address

take PHYLLOSAN'

(Pronounced FIL-O-SAN)

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

The registered trade mark 'Phyllosan' is the property and denotes the product of NATURAL CHEMICALS LTD., 12 CLIPSTONE STREET, LONDON, W.1

795

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Sud 7, 1991
Muslim: Zilhaj 5, 1356
Parsi; Shehrever 5, 1307
Hightide: 3.39, 16.47
Lowtide: 10.05, 22.08
Sunrise: 7h. 11m.
Sunset: 6h. 35m.

HAWKERS' UNION.

A public meeting of hawkers will be held to-day (Monday) at 10 p.m. in Bapu Hajam Moholla, Paghadiwla's compound to popularise the demands formulated by Hawkers' Conference. Speeches will be delivered by Srimati Maniben Kara, Nimbkar, Mohmad Gani, M. A Azad and others.

B.P.C.C. MEETINGS.

The adjourned urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

A Special Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday, (9th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

P. E. N. Public Lecture.

Under the auspices of the P.E.N., India, Centre, Prof. M. D. Altekar, M.A., will lecture in English on "The Poet-Saints of Maharashtra" at 6-30 p.m, to-day. Srimati Avantikabai Gokhale will preside.

The meeting will be held at the International Book House, Ash Lane, Esplanade Road, and the public are cordially invited.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

With reference to the footnote to the Report of the Select Committee on Bill No. V1 of 1938 (A Bill to provide for the temporary relief of small holders in the Province of Bombay) published at pages 203 to 206 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part V, dated the 28th January 1938, it is notified that Mr. D. J. Ferreira, M.L.A., has signed the Report of the Select Committee.

BOMBAY FIELD-CLUB.

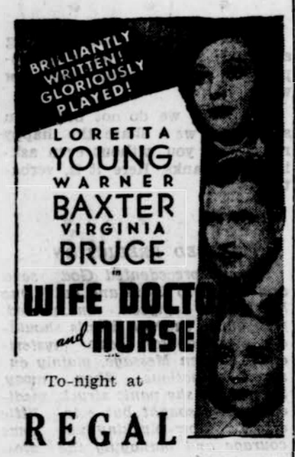
Under the auspices of the Bombay Field Club Mr. Adi K. Sett, F.R.G.S., F.R.S.A., will deliver a lecture on "Songs in Stone-A Pilgrimage to the Temples of Mysore at 5-30 p.m. on Monday, 7th Feburary 1938 in the Lecture Hall, University South Wing.

Mr. C. R. Gerrard, Director, Sir J. J. School of Art has kindly consented to preside.

All are cordially invited to attend.

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE WEST WASN'T WILD TILL NOW!
Marie WITHERS
"WILD AND WOOLLY"
with Walter BRENNAN
PAULINE MOORE • DOUGLAS FOWLEY
CARL "ALFALFA" SWITZER
JACK SEARL • BERTON CHURCHILL
ROBERT WILCOX • DOUGLAS SCOTT



To-night at
REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY
At 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
"SCHOOL FOR HUSBANDS"
A Comedy all will enjoy
Starring
DIANA CHURCHILL
and others

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Fire Over England" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Wild and Woolly" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Nand-Kumar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"School for Husbands" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Watan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Mukti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kissan Kanya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Chandrarao More" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"The Prisoner of Zenda" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"A Day at the Races" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Wife, Doctor and Nurse" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vidyapati" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Golden Hair" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Women Men Merry" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"The Nightingale" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MAHOMEDBHOY RAHIMTULLAH FREE DISPENSARY.

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 29th January, 1938 was 352; of these 222 were males and 130 female.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The Opening Ceremony of the new buildings for the Mahila Seva Mandal Industrial School and The Indian Gymnasium at the Workingmen's Institute, Parel, will be performed on the 9th February, 1938 at 5 p.m. (S.T.). His Excellency Sir Roger Lumley, G.C.I.E., D.L., the Governor of Bombay, has kindly consented to perform the ceremony.

ADVOCATE CHINIWALLA'S LECTURE.

The 32nd lecture of a series of lectures on the teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" (Vol. II) will be given by Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwalla, Advocate, in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Dadyset House, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

"F" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS ELECTIONS.

The first meeting of the new Council of management of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee was held on Monday at the Committee's office. The following gentlemen were elected as office-bearers for the current year. Sjt. Jhinabhai P. Joshi (M.L.A.) president, Sjt. S. R Mahadeshwar, Sjt. Kashiprasad Sinh, and Vithaldas Ratansi, Vice-Presidents, Sjt. K. V. Vithal Rao, Treasurer, Sjt. G. A. Todankar, and S. S. Batliwala Jt. Hon. Secretaries, and Hon. Auditor, Sjt. Satyadas Dixit (B. Com.)

PEOPLES' BANK MISFEASANCE CASE.

The Official Liquidator of the People Bank of India (In Liquidation) having withdrawn all allegations and charges against Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co. auditors of the said Bank, Council for the Liquidator appeared before His Lordship the Honourable Mr. Justice Munroe of the Lahore High Court, and requested for permission to withdraw proceedings against the said Auditors.

The Liquidator, however, reserved all rights and remedies against the Directors and Officers of the Bank.

His Lordship passed orders accordingly and recorded that the proceedings against Messrs. Billimoria and Co., were withdrawn.

ALL INDIA STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE.

The All-India States' People's workers' Convention will be held at Surat in the hall of Theosophical Society on the 14th and 15th inst. It will consider the following question among others.

Federation—Our minimum demands, Federation organisation of resistance, Congress Policy towards States' People's movements, appointment of a deputation to meet the President of the Congress and the Working Committee at Haripura. Protection of Civil Liberties in States. Organisation of All-India States' People's Conference Mysore.

HINDU DEEN DAYA SANGH.

The Hon. Treasurer, Hindu Foundling Home, King's Circle, Matunga, has received the following donations in the month of December, 1937:—Mr. G. S. Gogate Rs. 76-6-0, Sheth Tolia Lakshmichand Mangalji Rs. 51-0-0, Shri Govardhan Sanstha (Milk) Rs. 25-5-0, Mr. Meghji Mathradas Rs. 15-0-0 monthly, Mr. Karsandas Madhavdas Rs. 15-0-0 monthly, Mr. Mangaldas Lalka and Mr. Jethalal Vachraj Rs. 11-0-0 each. Mr. Sadashivrao Shintre, Mr. Girdharlal Javardas, and Mrs. Sitabai Shetye Rs. 10-0-0 each. The Mayor of Bombay Rs. 10-13-6.

It is hereby notified to the public that no ladies or girls are collecting donations at present for Hindu Foundling Home, near King's Circle, Matunga. It is said that some ladies and girls are making collections for some orphanage at Matunga. The Hindu Foundling Home which is conducted by the Hindu Deen Daya Sangh has no connection whatsoever with these people.

GUJARAT RESEARCH SOCIETY

Justice Divatia's Presidential Lecture

"The average Gujarati has a keen mind in a slender body. To my mind, the biggest problem before the people of Gujarat to-day is the development of a vigorous body" observed the Hon. Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia presiding at the annual meeting of the Gujarat Research Society held on Saturday evening at the University Convocation Hall.

AIM OF RESEARCH.

The aim of research, in the widest sense, he said, was to discover the underlying facts, which lie hidden beneath the mass of complex phenomena and to trace a given fact to its ultimate causes. The object of research was to use the knowledge thus gained in improving the existing state of things. Every province, he remarked required a band of research workers to tackle its own problems and Gujarat had its own problems. Business, had been the predominant profession of Gujaratis for centuries. He was of the opinion that Gujaratis had always suffered from a lack of physical stamina. The solution of the problem required reseach and Research Society, he said, was looking into the matter.

Another problem for research for Gujarat was the economic condition of its people.

CASTE RIDDEN PROVINCE.

There was also great scope for research from the sociological standpoint of the different communities of Gujarat. Gujarat, he said was one of the most caste-ridden provinces in India. Some of the customs were distinctly retarding social progress.

RELIGIOUS REFORMATION

Research into the origin and growth of these religious sects would be very important in the religious reformation of the people. There also existed ample scope for research work for those interested in the history and archaeology of Gujarat.

Concluding, he said that the Gujarat Research Society had made a promising start.

Prof. C. N. Vakil, Secretary of the Society then presented the report of the Society for 1936-37.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Wadia wished success for the Society.

The Hon. Mr. Patankar, Speaker, Bombay Legislative Assembly, speaking next remarked that the Society had a great future before it.

Khan Bahadur Prof. M. S. Commissariat gave a graphic description of the history of Gujarat with the aid of lantern slides.

Woman Worker Found Hanging

Residents of Mohamed Hasanali Peerbhai Chawl, Ambewadi, Parel Tank Road, were horrified on Sunday morning to find the dead body of a woman hanging from a rafter in one of the rooms of the Chawl.

It appears that the woman, Sakobai (35) was working in the Jubilee Mills and had come to live in that room a couple of months ago. It appears, further that she was not well, in her mind, for the last few days.

On Sunday morning she was found dead, hanging with a string round her neck, the other end of the string being tied to a rafter. The police have taken charge of the body and are investigating the matter.

Messrs. Lahiri And Iqbal Singh Released

Messrs.. Somnath Lahiri and Iqbal Singh, the two Communist leaders convicted in 1936 in the Bombay Communist case for being members and carrying on the activities of the Communist Party of India which was declared illegal under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Press Emergency Powers' Act. They were sentenced to two years of hard life on serving this term in full they were released on Saturday morning from Yeravda.

Comrades Lahiri and Iqbal Singh were received at the Dadar station by the representatives of the local working class organisations.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Fifty-second Annual General Meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 9th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

The following will be the business transacted . 1 Adoption of Annual Report and the audited Statement of Accounts for the year, 1937. 2 Election of President of the Society for the year, 1938, 3 Election of office-bearers of the Society for the year, 1938.

"The Migration of Culture," by S. T Sorley, Esqr., I. C. S. Members and friends are invited to attend.

"Problems Of Indian Labour"

STRIKE TO BE RESORTED TO ONLY IN FACE OF GREAT PROVOCATION

A policy of general education of the workers as an aid towards organisation of the workers was advocated by Mr. Purshotam Tricumdas, who spoke on 'Problems of Indian Labour" on Saturday evening at Jinnah Hall under the presidentship of Mr. M. R. Masani.

TEXTILE STRIKE JUSTIFIED

He advised that "strike" should only be resorted to by workers, where it was absolutely necessary and inevitable in the face of a grave provocation as this would rouse the consciousness of workers. For instance the textile strike in Bombay in 1934 was a justifiable one as a serious inroad on the wage of the worker was made by the employees. Strike to be effective should be swift and opportune.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK WANTED

He further advocated, constructive work among the workers by the Unions who should provide medical and legal aid. It was folly to call such an activity reformism.

VISUAL INSTRUCTION

Visual and oral education through cinematograph, magic lantern, and Radio could also go a long way in the awakening of the illiterate worker.

ADULT EDUCATION

He was not diffident that a scheme of adult education of the worker could not be carried through with cent per cent success in the City of Bombay by finding suitable educated workmen or honorary workers to teach in the workmen's own quarters.

LOT OF THE POOR.

It was pity that a rich corporation which could afford to tax the rich should turn down or receive with ill-becoming grace recommendations of a minimum wage.

BATTLE GROUND OF LEFTISTS

The Trade unions in India were of recent growth and as elsewhere they have become the battle ground of the leftists. Where a political group failed to secure control, it resorted to "fractionalism" thus disrupting the Union. In the face of several unions in a single trade, proper recognition would be difficult.

He was glad that Mr. Jhabwalla's motion for recognition of all such unions was summarily turned down.

CONGRESS MUST HELP LABOUR

He hoped that the Congress with its advantageous position of being in charge of Government would constructively aid Labour, thus fulfilling its obligations as to election pledges and eventually strengthening itself. Besides the workers and peasants organisations in the country should be developed on their own programmes either through a spontaneous movement or by organising them through statutory sanction thereof.

Such a movement on behalf of the Congress would add a solid phalanx to the Congress in its onward march.

The above policy was advocated by the C. S. P. and when accepted generally by the country would yield positive results to the benefit of the country

MINIMUM PROGRAMME

Mr. M. R. Masani observed though it is admitted that fundamental factors like hunger, poverty and unemployment could not be solved in the present framework of society, the minimum programme suggested by Mr. Purshotam Tricumdas should be certainly possible of being adopted by the country and the Congress Governments in particular.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

THE BANDRA TRAGEDY

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

Yesterday's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" gave you a brief account of the drainage tragedy at Bandra on Saturday.

This tragedy, it will be recalled occurred at about 3 p.m. on Carter Road along the Chimbai seaface. At the time passerby and the surrounding residents were disturbed by the sound of falling debris into the trenches dug for the purpose of laying drainage pipes. The cause it is reported was that the trenches were not planked on either side as is the usual practice.

MEN BURIED ALIVE.

This falling of the debris was responsible for covering a trench 52 feet long, 20 feet deep and 3 1/2 feet wide into nearly half the depth, thus covering the workmen below.

Those who witnessed the tragedy, stood on the top unable to do anything to rescue the men buried alive.

Some of the spectators having rushed to the scene were able to rescue a man and a woman who, it appears on hearing the cracking sound of the earth were making for the higher level to find an entrance, but being a bit late were half buried and had to be pulled out. They sustained injuries and, after being detained for the night at the Bandra hospital, were sent away.

The surrounding residents coming on the spot rendered valuable service and telephoned to the Bandra police, who were immediately on the scene.

Under the personal supervision of Mr. J. Hobson, the District Superintendent of Police of the Bombay Suburban District, and other officers, about 50 constables and over a hundred workmen with shovel and pick-axes carried out the work of extricating the bodies.

FIRST BODY SIGHTED.

It was only at about 5-15 p.m. that the first body was sighted and removed in a battered condition. An hour later another body was removed.

As the sun was about to set the Bombay Suburban Electric Company, under the personal supervision of Mr. Patterson, who were from the time of the tragedy preparing connections for lights in order to carry on the work of extrication, had completed their job and huge flood lights were put up.

A spectator having telephoned the Bombay Fire Brigade, the Brigade and the Bombay Ambulance were on the scene at 7 p.m. and the men of the Brigade under the personal supervision of Lt. P. Brown, helped in clearing the debris.

At about 8-15 another body was removed and it was only at about 10-15 p.m., that the fourth and the fifth bodies were sighted. The fourth body was taken out at 11-15.

A BROKEN LIMB.

Though the fifth body was sighted, it took about 5 hours to extricate it from the debris and it was at about 5 a.m. on Sunday that the body was taken out with one of its limbs completely broken.

The rumour throughout the evening that 25 persons were buried, cause later on found from the examination of the contractors register to be incorrect and it was ascertained that the five bodies already removed were the only missing ones.

THE INQUEST

On Sunday morning an inquest was held on the dead bodies which were identified to be those of (1) Shanker Daji, (2) Vishram Bapoo Gurao, (3) Pandoo Tatiya, (4) Baloo Shivlinga, (5) Gopal Hari, Sub-Inspector G. S. Dhavle and Sub-Inspector K. H. Honawar, of the Bandra Police conducted the inquest. In the opinion of the Medical Officer of the Bandra Hospital, Dr. P. D'Souza, the five victims died of asphyxia due to being trapped in the falling debris.

The public on learning of the incident flocked in hundreds and by evening about 2,000 were on the scene, pushing their way towards the trench.

The scene was the most pathetic one I ever witnessed with children crying and women wailing.

PREVIOUS WARNING.

I had on previous occasions in this column sounded a note of warning of likely disaster. The Bandra Drainage scheme, which now reaches its second year under construction, has taken a toll of six lives and accidents that range to double figures. Insufficient danger lights, delicate bamboo structures and debris blocking the roadway making it difficult for the smooth moving of traffic were commented upon in this column, but little or no heed was paid to my warnings.

SERVICE RENDERED

Being on the scene of the incident I feel I would be doing injustice if I did not make special mention of the yeoman's service rendered by Mr. J. Hobson, D.S.P., Mr. H. A. Khan, Additional District Magistrate, Mr. D. E. Dibbens, Assistant Transportation Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, Mr. A. Dyer, Retired Superintendent of Excise, Dr. P. D'Souza, Medical Officer, Mr. A. W. Thornber, Circle Police Inspector, Sgt. A. W. Hearn, Sub-Inspectors Dhavle and Honawar of the Bandra Police, Mr. Gimi, Chief Officer of the Bandra Municipality, and Mr. John Richard Fernandes, Proprietor of Messrs. Norman Electric Stores.

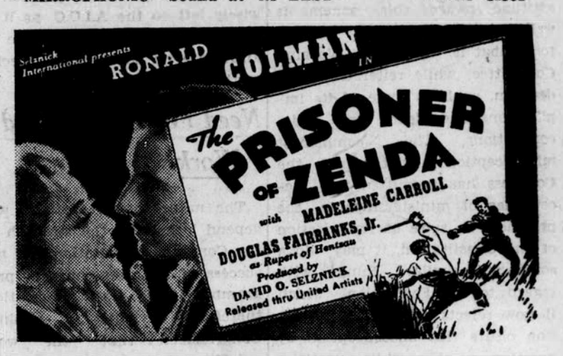
BANISH HEADACHES AND OTHER PAINS
this Safer and Better way!

CAFIMIDON is the only remedy of its kind containing NO ASPIRIN. For countries like India where headaches are very frequent and continued use of depressants is injurious, CAFIMIDON must always be used. It is perfectly harmless, better, quicker and safer in action.

CAFIMIDON
CONTAINS NO ASPIRIN
Price: Re. 1/-

Gives instant relief from headaches, pains, fever and Flu'.
Available from all chemists or CIPLA Laboratories, Byculla, Bombay.

PATHE
The Finest Theatre in Bombay Fitted with MIRROPHONIC "Sound at its BEST" 'Phone 41561



Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

One of the Greatest Dramas of Modern Times—Exciting, Mysterious, and Gloriously Thrilling.

FOR DULL, OFF-COLOUR TEETH... Listerine Tooth Paste erases stains — even tobacco stains; adds a lustre to teeth that is truly remarkable. Try a tube.
LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

PASSING SHOW
CORK TIPPED OR PLAIN
2 1/2 ANNAS FOR TEN

"What a tonic for tired nerves!"
Smoke a Passing Show —notice how their cool, soothing smoothness quickly relaxes ruffled nerves and gives you renewed energy and health.
PASSING SHOW
GOLDEN IN COLOUR
GOLDEN IN QUALITY
PS/29

Telephone No. 22037 Telegrams: "CHRONICLE"
Post Box 322 Registered No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1938

UNWANTED FEDERATION

As the Haripura session of the Congress is expected to deal with an unusually large number of questions, the Working Committee has already begun formulating the draft resolutions to be placed before the Subjects Committee. Among the most important resolutions is that which deals with the proposed scheme of Federation. It is true that the Congress attitude towards this scheme is well-known. Congress is pledged to combat it. But the Working Committee, while reiterating that decision, explains some of its implications and clears some misconceptions. The commonest misconception is that, since the Congress has permitted the acceptance of ministerships in the provinces in spite of its rejection of the Constitution, it may do a somewhat similar thing with regard to the Federation which it now rejects. The draft resolution clears this misconception by pointing out that, while ministries could be formed with the reasonable hope of "strengthening the nation in its struggle for independence," no such consideration applies even provisionally with regard to Federation, which is calculated "to do more injuries to India and tighten the bonds which hold her under the subjection of an imperialist domination." There can be no analogy between the Federal scheme and Provincial Autonomy, however partial.

How To Combat It

How then will the scheme be combated? The draft resolution, in the first place, calls upon all Congress organisations and the public in general to prevent the very inauguration of the scheme. That appeal is clear enough and need not be elaborated. We shall not speculate about the results of such a preventive campaign. The Congress only refuses to believe that Federation cannot be prevented by the Provinces, only the States having any choice in the matter. However the Congress should be prepared for the worst betimes. So it resolves that in the event of an attempt being made to impose it, despite the declared will of the people, such an attempt must be combated in every way and the provincial governments and ministries must refuse to co-operate with it; in case such a contingency arises, the A.I.C.C. is authorised and directed to determine the line of action to be pursued in this regard. The decision to be taken in the contingency in question is wisely left to the A.I.C.C. as it is neither possible nor desirable to anticipate its nature and specify methods to face it.

Need For Co-ordinated Work

The nature of the decision will depend largely on the strength of the Congress organisation and the success of its mass contact programme. The draft resolution, therefore, rightly reminds Congressmen that "the work outside the legislatures is a vital part of the Congress programme," that there should be "full co-operation between the Congress Ministries and the Congress organisation and the people generally," and that to this end "discipline and an atmosphere of non-violence are essential." Attempts are being made in some places to warn workers and peasants from Congress influence and even to explain away the implications of the creed of non-violence. It is not enough to meet this danger by Congress Committees merely taking disciplinary action against the workers who make such attempts. Loyal Congress workers in larger numbers should so serve the masses as to ensure their undivided devotion to the Congress and its methods of work. Another great difficulty in the way of the Congress is the lack of communal unity. We wholeheartedly welcome the report that the Working Committee and Gandhiji are now tackling this question seriously and taking it up with the Muslim League. We fervently hope the negotiations will be crowned with success. It is a truism that if only the Hindus and Muslims are sufficiently united, the proposed Federation is doomed.

Modern Indian Politics

Well-informed literature on modern Indian politics is very scanty and for this and other reasons all will welcome the publication of "Indian Politics since the mutiny", "an account of the development of public life and political institutions and of prominent political personalities," by C. Y. Chintamani, the distinguished Liberal politician and Editor of the "Leader" of Allahabad. (Published by the Registrar, Andhra University, Waltair, pages 179, price Rs. 2). The book consists of three lectures recently delivered by the author at the Andhra University. Not many of the present generation can be better qualified for the difficult task of compressing the crowded politics of this country during about three quarters of a century into three lectures or a book of less than 200 pages. Mr. Chintamani has the gift of a veteran journalist—he began his journalistic career exactly forty years ago—of presenting essentials in an interesting and instructive manner. It is packed with information which is not easily accessible and without which it is not possible to get a realistic view of modern Indian politics. And not the least important feature of the book is that it is written by one who has himself played no mean part in recent Indian politics, Mr. Chintamani is one of the ablest Liberal leaders and none can be more sincere or more loyal to the fundamental principles of Liberalism. It is, indeed, one of the tragedies of Indian politics that men like him and Mr. Sastri are still out of the Congress, whose doors are open to all who seek complete independence for India. Mr. Chintamani makes a sincere but unconvincing attempt in his book to justify the Liberals' permanent secession from the Congress. His whole review of Indian politics since that event is written with a clear Liberal bias, but when his judgment appears unfair to other parties, his hardest critic will cheerfully admit that he is not consciously unfair. Never is his criticism inspired by malice. It is hard on non-co-operation but enthusiastically acclaims its author as "a living sermon on the noblest and most difficult of virtues." "It would be best for the country," he says, "if there were more of tolerance and judgment in the Congress, more of sacrifice in the Liberal Party, more of trust between one community and another, a spirit of accommodation all round." Not a few critics of the Congress think that it is now far too tolerant and too accommodating. However, this is not the place to discuss this point at any length. Of Mr. Chintamani's book we can say without the least hesitation that it is a thoughtful and valuable contribution to Indian political literature, and as such we commend it strongly to every student of Indian politics.

HAWKERS AND THE SOCIAL CONSCIENCE

A Reply To Anti-Hawker Propaganda Of Intolerance

(BY: "PROMENEUR.")

The Congress Ministry deserves to be congratulated for its amendment of the Legislative Act which abolishes the obnoxious Municipal Encroachment Department that, on its part so far encroached upon, the very existence of the unorganised mass of extremely indigent persons who have been subjected to systematic persecution.

The Bottom Dogs.

In an industrial city like ours which presents the phenomenon of the extremes of fabulous wealth and the heart-rending want, squalor and human suffering, it is difficult to differentiate between the degrees of social impoverishment: nor is there any exact classification possible for the simple reason that the term "hawker" is too generic to include a single class of persons. Between the man who hawks silk saris and feminine finery moving from street to street and the decrepit asthmatic woman of sixty who sits by the gutter selling a piceworth of onion in the working-class locality there is some kind of difference that even the professional trader in trade unions will have to accept. There are different classes amongst the hawkers and one can quite understand the feeling of the licensed hawker who chersihes a grouse against his confrere who combines in the ardours of peaceful persuasive trade the profit—and the risk—of the freelance. The unlicensed hawker is a "leper" amongst his own fraternity. The Municipal license is an equivalent of the share-broker's card. The Municipality has a punitive department extending from the moving lorry following the technique of the Bismarkian "Attackez toujours" to the benches of honorary magistrates who fill the public treasury almost with a magic formula.

Call In The Police.

The hawker, like the beggar who upsets the prim "pandhar-pesha's" system of digestion, is a nuisance. The editorial short-note writer of the Anglo-Indian press eternally hammers at the slogan. In England professional beggary is illegal, he (or she) writes. Of course, it is. But the Englishman short-circuits it by buying superfluous shoe-laces and pins—poor fellow, he bribes his conscience. Then there are various persecution maniacs writing about lepers, inventing an injection which does not exist. Everybody invokes the Law without understanding the function or processes of the law; but nobody tries to reason out why the phenomenon which the law is called upon to deal with should exist at all or how to deal with it more effectively outside the policeman's and the magistrate's punitive and preventive powers. We might as well expect the Commissioner of Police to control the epidemic incidence of small pox in the city or ask the Honorary Magistrates to prevent the physical oppression of hunger.

Case For Logic.

The hawker is a nuisance. Admitted. But does he (or she) become less of a nuisance when he or she insures himself (or herself) against the not too merciful attentions of the Encroachment Department by paying the license fee? There is not the slightest justification for persecuting the poor and the impoverished of the city who try to earn an inadequate living by the honest means within their power unless society accepted the responsibility of making provision for the wants of the population reduced to a deplorable level of poverty. The hawkers are penalised obviously for not stealing or turning to similar activities society proclaims, with truly nauseating hypocrisy, as a social. And even the professors of logic whose civic sense is so shockingly exibitionist will have to admit that if the practice of virtue—making an honest living and all that—were made difficult the ex-hawker hunted off the pavement has no alternative except that of laying his desperate hands on the well-fed and the wealthy, police or no police.

OUR LONDON LETTER

LONDON, Jan. 29.
(By Air Mail.)

The report of Mr. Van Zeeland, the former Belgian Premier, on his inquiry into world trade problems was issued during the week. The mission was undertaken at the request of the British and French Governments, and M. Van Zeeland visited Washington and most European capitals. Under British inspiration the report has received wide publicity. Moreover, as you go through it you realise it to be a document inspired by the City of London financiers and the National Government to form an economic bloc with Fascism, to give credits to Fascism, to organise joint colonial exploitation with Fascism, to undermine the League of Nations and to isolate the Soviet Union.

The Report proposes an Economic Pact and Permanent Bureau of the "five principal economic Powers"—Britain, France, the United States, Germany and Italy. The fact that the Soviet Union is, by simple statistical measurement, a bigger economic Power than any of these except the United States, does not disturb the framers of this absurd classification of the "five principal economic Powers." By this pretence of unawareness of the existence of the Soviet Union they gave away that their real aim is to form a reactionary imperialist front. But present indications show that it will not be so easy to draw France and the United States into this British plan.

Italy's Hopes

In this connection we ought to remember that about two weeks ago, following on the visit of Count Volpi at the end of last year, which, by the way, resulted in a deadlock, the Italians sent over two "financial representatives" to talk about money in the City. This time they had a definite proposition—they wanted to arrange a tiny commercial credit discount plan totalling between one and a half and two million pounds. This very small sum, practically valueless in itself, was apparently asked for with two objectives: one immediate, to facilitate a short series of immediate commercial transactions; the second, a try-out of the London market, and particularly of the reactions of the treasury. It was thought that if this could be put through it would serve as a useful precedent, without, however, attracting any sensational attention and hence drawing critical fire.

That, apparently, was the reason why the scheme was put up to the Treasury for its opinion, although it would have been easy to arrange without the Treasury having to be called in at all. But the Treasury expressed disapproval. Its reason for the disapproval was that behind the Italian attempt in the City was a manoeuvre for committing the British to a financial move in aid of Italy, on the eve of the re-opening of political conversations. From a well-informed source I understand that the British Government's position is that it will not, if it can help it, permit financial aid to Italy unless there are political strings attached to any such assistance that may be given. This has been the position for months past; the fact that all Italian hopes of a credit from the United States being believed now to have faded finally out of the picture has, of course, strengthened the hand of the British Government in these dealings.

Financial Credit For War

The heart of Van Zeeland's report is the proposal to extend financial credits from Britain, France, and the United States to Germany and Italy. Proposals are also put forward to extend colonial facilities for Germany and Italy by a system of "privileged companies" and special agreements between "a colony and an industrial State" (Germany or Italy) on the basis of "finance provided by the Metropolitan State" (Britain, France, Belgium etc.) It is obvious that these financial credits for the Fascist Powers mean financial credits for war and aggression. The Report pretends to be concerned with this "fear":—"One can understand the pre-occupation of those who fear to see the financial assistance...diverted from their object to serve warlike ends. Guarantees would have to be provided in this respect."

Was there ever a more cynical pretence of innocence? What "guarantees" can the Fascist powers provide, compared with the realities of the wars they are carrying on? No doubt Germany and Italy will be most pleased to supply "peaceful intentions", as plentifully as Japan "apologies," while they carry on their invasions, annexations, bombing massacres and armed conspiracy in other States. However, what is most serious about this Report is not the Report itself. Everyone knows the reactionary intentions of the British Government. The existence of this precious Report does not by any means yet mean its adoption. What is most serious is its reception by the Left Press in Britain, by Liberal and Labour expression. The bulk of official Labour and Liberal opinion has swallowed this report as a gesture of "economic appeasement," as the British Government wishes them to do. "A good job of work," proclaims the "Daily Herald"; "Progressive opinion in the free countries will find the Report very satisfactory reading." "Economic sanity," declares the "News Chronicle." This is nothing but the old deadly path of lining up behind the British Government. What a present to the British Government for an election?

There can hardly be any doubt that the British Government will use the Van Zeeland report to mobilise opinion for its pro-Fascist policy. It will, therefore, use every expression of support from the Left to confuse the people and

(Continued on Page 9 Col 2)

Support For Fascism & War

From Our Own Correspondent

FRANKLY SPEAKING

BRITAIN "SATISFED."

Britain has invited Italy to co-operate in stopping piracy in the Mediterranean. And Italy has promptly promised full co-operation! What is a more, London is "satisfied" with Italy's promise "to strengthen her anti-Piracy patrol in accordance with the proposals of Great Britain." Knowing everything, fully aware of who are behind these outrages Britain alone was capable of inviting Italy to co-operate and of actually feeling "satisfied" at the response. And Britain is so capable because her watchword is "Retreat." Such being the case, the claim that she is taking yes, again—a serious view of the sinking of 'Algira' merely provokes an impatient smile. Let us, however, see what Mr. Eden says to-day.

GRAVE SITUATION.

Jack von Blomberg has got his Jill. But does naught go ill? No. And precisely another Jack too has got his Jill. The resignation of Field Marshal von Blomberg has given Herr Hitler the opportunity to make himself a 100 per cent Fuhrer—the head and dictator of all departments of German national life. That is nothing to cause any sensation. The inevitable tendency of a Totalitarian State, as Italian political circles are reported to have said, is towards the concentration of power in one single hand. Herr Hitler has followed that tendency later than sooner, particularly because he has been anxiously conscious, as the London 'Times' points out, of "an uneasy balance of power," between the Nazi Party and the Reichswehr.

TOWARDS WAR.

But the sensation that has been caused is justified by reason, first, of the creation of an extraordinarily powerful Cabinet Council and, second, of the present circumstances, internal and international, in which it has been created. The innovations are regarded as "the most sweeping in the structure of the German Government since the days of Bismarck." The only institution similar to it is considered to be the committee of Imperial Defence appointed in Great Britain—for organised conduct of the last War. Herein lie the grave potentialities of the innovations. It is not only that Germany is now equated with the Nazi Party's Government and, with it the nation has, as it were, been militarised in peace on the basis of actual war. The danger of such a step being taken by a country avowedly spoiling for a war is obvious. And that danger is particularly intensified by the international situation. One Fascist country—Japan is no better—is already at war, a war of aggression. Another Fascist country is indulging, as "L'Oeuvre" of Paris insinuates, in pinpricks at the expense of Great Britain and, recent events in Berlin, the same paper suggests, can be linked with the same pinpricks. Then finally Central Europe and the Balkans have practically surrendered themselves to the "Rome-Berlin Axis." In these circumstances would it be exaggeration to say that the next important step by International Fascism—one shudders to contemplate it—was just a matter of time?

JAPAN'S DESPERATION

The Japanese adventure in China has already begun to tell on the aggressor in a marked manner. As our London correspondent reports, Baron Goh, the Chairman of "the Japanese Economic Union", has issued a "grave warning" against a further straining of the country's finances. New loans, he urges, cannot be secured without open inflation on a massive scale which, however, will inevitably lead to a financial collapse and to serious consequences arising therefrom. Indeed, Japanese industrial and financial circles, says our correspondent, have begun to realise that the expenditure policy will end in an uncontrollable outbreak of social unrest. The Government also seem to realise now that they are between the devil and the deep sea. The position is desperate enough to compel the Army and Navy, to force a Bill in the teeth of opposition by political parties, for a "General Mobilisation of the Nation". If the very first stages of the war have brought Japan to such a pass, the future is definitely with China.

NOT THE CONGRESS VIEW.

Speaking on Mr. Shri Prakasha's resolution in the Central Assembly urging certain obligations on State-aided industries, Mr. Manu Subedar, a new recruit to the Congress Party in the Assembly, remarked that Government were far too hastily giving effect to the Geneva Conventions. We do not know if that is the considered view of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, which Mr. Subedar represents. But it is certainly not the view of the Congress Party. The Congress rather complains that the Government of India are not going fast enough in giving effect to the Geneva Conventions. The Congress policy is better indicated by the Labour welfare programmes that Congress Provincial Governments like that of Bombay have adopted.

A HALTING GESTURE.

Following the example of H.E.H. the Nizam, the Maharajah of Patiala has appointed a committee to investigate the question of associating his subjects with the administration of the state. This gesture will be welcomed both by the people of Patiala and outside, as an awakening—however belated—to the spirit of the times. It is regrettable to find, however, that the committee is purely official. It would have created more trust, if not enthusiasm, if a few public leaders of the State had been invited to be members of the Committee. In this, Patiala has proved itself even behind Hyderabad. It is to be hoped at least that the absence of the non-official element will be made up by a full opportunity to the people to submit their various demands and representations.

作作-作作

WITHOUT COMMENT—

In expressing our horror of Italian atrocities in Abyssinia, we are apt to forget that the Italians are watching with equal horror our own atrocities in Arabia; and there is no reason to believe that their knowledge is less authentic than our own.

—H. St. John Philby.

* * *

Sir Cowasji Jehangir vigourously criticised Mr. Shri Prakasha's resolution in the Central Assembly re: employment of Indians in State-aided industries.

It was, therefore, not quite correct that Sir Cowasji had got rid of his chronic trouble thanks to the Army Mechanisation question.

* * *

Mr. A. S. Erulkar questioned at Geneva Mr. Harold Butler's statement to the effect that Congress Ministers in the Provinces were receiving expert assistance from the Indian Civil Servants.

As a matter of fact they are in understanding the ways and methods of the I.C.S.

* *

Why Not India Begin 5-Year Plan?

Thus asks a Bengali scientist fresh from Russia.

The answer is that Sir Henry Craik and Sir N. N. Sircar will outlaw it as revolutionary sedition.

* * *

"The British Empire with its boundless resources and possibilities is," says Ulster's Premier, "the envy of the world."

And the tragedy of some of its "Units."

* * *

The "Alciras" a British ship was bombed from the air and sunk on Friday last while proceeding to Barcelona.

Terrible? Yes.

But not at all too terrible. The possibility of grave developments arising out of incident can be easily avoided by the British Consul at Valencia expressing ignorance of it—as in the case of the seizure of a British freighter a few days earlier.

* * *

In a debate in the House of Commons, the horrible position was brought out that some 13 per cent of the British population had an income of 40 shillings a month per head or even less.

Some one from among God's own Englishmen should bring out with Trust-proud modesty the happy contrast in respect of India where 30 per cent—or is it more?—have an income of 4 shillings a month or rather much less.

* * *

We have received the following authentic report from a correspondent—never mind who or where he is.

And since we do not believe in selfishness we share the happy news with you without even asking for thanks. Here it is, verbatim:—

* * *

"SACRED PREDICTION."

Days unprecedented God send and reville to India and out. One hawk, one pigeon unexpected, flew down, sat my sister's shoulders, dropped from beak mysteriously written Message, plainly ensured predictions, then away. Since then she panic struck, medical advice sought but to little effect. Now plucking up some courage and managing the message to be conveyed to and through persons indicated by them.

They spoke highly of Congress and abdicated Crown and departing emphatically assured if message mystery deciphers before coming Congress session. Undoubted India's long suffering aspect must astonishingly change, early, easily, removing all, remaining independent to acquirement Complete Home Rule. Rajputana rule and ruled and Harijans or all depressed and womankind and students must yet more anxiously look forward to said decipherment as they now, but a little above down, which if reached they must even more clinically pass very long like indoor patients."

Federation Will Involve States In Conflict

CHOICE BETWEEN TWO IRRECONCILABLE ALTERNATIVES, SAYS C. P.

KOTTAYAM, Feb. 6.

Interviewed with reference to the Congress Working Committee resolution of Federation and about his recent speeches in Cochin reported in a Madras newspaper, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer Dewan of Travancore, said the Working Committee's Resolution will doubtless be endorsed by the Congress in a few days. Congress, being pledged to work for independence, once more rejects the new constitution and is definitely opposed to the present scheme of Federation on the ground that it will not consist of free units enjoying not only representative institutions but Responsible Governments with equal political content.

FEDERATION WILL INVOLVE STATES IN CONFLICTS.

It is to be noted that the resolution plainly warns the States that Federation, as now contemplated, will involve the States in internal and external conflicts and calls not only upon the Congress but on the Provincial Governments and Ministers to non-co-operate with and combat the inauguration of Federation in every way.

CHOICE BETWEEN TWO ALTERNATIVES

Having regard to the unequivocal attitude adopted by the most influential and the only effective political party in India and to the similar attitude towards Federation adopted by the Muslim League (in collaboration with which parties alone the Indian States will have to work under any scheme of Federation) the problem ceases to be one of partial devolution of responsibility, subject to residual control in one or two States, small or large, and can only be viewed as the presentation of a choice between two distinct and at present irreconcilable alternatives.

CLEAR-CUT ISSUES.

The remarks made by me as to dyarchy or partial responsibility were not based on the steps taken in a particular State but related to rights and obligations arising out of the treaties between the Paramount Power and the Indian States as a whole. They raise certain clear-cut issues which do not admit of partial or gradual solutions, subject to a slow growth of conventions and increasing devolutions of powers and responsibilities but can be resolved only in terms of one or other of the two ideologies indicated above.—A. P.

ELOQUENT TRIBUTE TO LATE MOTILALJI

(Continued from Page 1).

sheer intellect made a name for himself, and his reputation spread throughout the length and breadth of the land. It was a tribute to the suffering and the sacrifices of the Nehru family that the father Motilal Nehru and the son Jawaharlal Nehru were elected Presidents of the Indian National Congress in two successive years, 1928 and 1929. They remembered his great services not merely because they owed a duty to his memory, but also because his life and service provided inspiration for the nation in the service of the Motherland. The family of the Nehrus had given their all to the country. Who in India would remain unmoved and uninspired at the fact that three illustrious members of the great family, Motilal, Swaruprani and Kamala had laid down their lives in the service of their country? Motilal was a faithful disciple of Mahatma Gandhi. He proved to the world that Indians too were men of ability and talent, capable of managing their own affairs, through his famous report, known as the Nehru Report. This Report, the speaker observed, might well form the basis for the constitutional progress which India would attain.

CONGRESS' GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, said that on this the seventh anniversary of the death of the great patriot, if they looked back and recounted the achievements of the Congress since his death they would find what great strides the nation had made. The great progress that the Indian National Congress had made since then bore eloquent testimony to what inspiration of great lives like that of Pandit Motilal Nehru would lead to.

Only a year ago, Mr. Nagindas added, there was wild enthusiasm witnessed all over the country for the Congress in the elections.

It was hardly six months that the Congress Ministries had accepted offices following assurances from official quarters. And in the seven provinces, where the Congress party was in a majority, there had been a radical change in the administration of the provinces and in the nature of the legislation which had been passed. The impress of the Congress was felt even in provinces, where the Congressmen were not in office. Even in Bengal, where bureaucracy had been having its unpopular regime, the Congress had to be respected by the officials and the question of Andaman prisoners had to be solved.

BOMBAY MINISTRY'S RECORD

Coming nearer home, Mr. Nagindas Master continued, in Bombay as soon as the Congress Ministry was formed, extensive remisions in grazing fees were ordered. Relief was provided to the Kisans. A temporary measure towards Moratorium was passed. The rapacity of the money-lenders was checked. Temples could be thrown open under certain conditions to the Harijans. Relief was provided to the small holders. And above all, a tone of service rather than of ruling was introduced in the whole administration. This briefly was the glorious record of the Congress in the legislatures after office was taken up.

That the Congress was able to grow from strength to strength was in no small measure due to Motilal Nehru, who had by his devotion to the national cause and sacrifice of all he had possessed, contributed substantially to its occupying the unique position it did in the country at present.

It was no small tribute to the success of the Congress that the very portfolio of Law and Order, which had sent thousands of Congressmen to jail had come under Mr. Munshi, a Congress Minister. The President of the meeting, was also the President of the Bombay, Legislative Council. All these things were only indicative of the great strength of the Indian National Congress.

WHOLE FAMILY FOR COUNTRY'S SERVICE.

Miss Maniben Kara said that Pandit Motilal Nehru considered that the people of India were as dear to him and their welfare as much his concern, as was that of the members of his own family. That was why the whole family of the Nehrus had come forward in the service of the nation, without any hesitation or distinction. Now that attempts were being made to thrust the Federal Scheme on this country, she exhorted the people to put up as brave a resistance as Motilal Nehru would put in such a struggle.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey observed that Motilal was a hero in every sense of that word, and had served his country as a hero, who would rise when the occasion demanded.

The audience stood in silence for a minute as a mark of respect to the memory of Motilal Nehru before dispersing.

AHRAR'S DECISION FOR ID DAY

To Hold Demonstration At Premier's Residence

LAHORE, Feb. 6.

A meeting of the Ahrar Party was held last evening at the Wazirkhan Mosque.

The leader of the Ahrar Party announced that on the Id Day, 100 volunteers would hold a demonstration outside the Lahore residence of the Punjab Premier.

VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

After the meeting, a batch of 11 Ahrar volunteers marched in procession towards the Shahidgunj. They were arrested as soon as they emerged out of the Delhi Gate.—A. P.

Secure Your Careers NOW

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

By selecting from the series of Careers in the Business World for which this oldest Indian College prepares most successfully being the first to introduce most of these in India.

Incorporated SALESMANAGER (A. I. S. M. A.) introduced by us in India 1932

CHARTERED INSURANCE EXPERTS (A. C. I. I.) introduced by us in India, 1925

BANK OFFICERS (C. A. I. B.) introduced in India, 1915

COMPANY SECRETARIES (F. I. S. A.) introduced by us in India, 1914.

GENERAL COMMERCE (D. Com. I. M. C.) introduced by preparation of scheme for the Chamber by us

Also Specialised Accountancy (R. A., A.I.A.A.), etc

Tuition Personal or Through Post.

88, Esplanade Road, Call or write for Prospectus: BOMBAY.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Distribution Of Assam Govt. Portfolios

SHILLONG, February 5.

A Gazette Extraordinary issued to-day says that H. E. the Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation of his Council of Ministers appointed by the Notification of April 1, 1937, and to appoint the Hon. Maulvi Saiyed Sir Muhammad Saadulla, the Hon Rev. J. J. M. Nichols Roy, the Hon. Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhury, the Hon. Maulavi Munawar Ali, the Hon. Maulvi Abdul Matin Chaudhuri and the Hon Babu Akshoy Kumar Das to be members of his Council of Ministers.

The Gazette adds that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Maulavi Saiyed Sir Muhammad Saadulla to be Minister of Finance, Home and Public Works Departments; the Hon. Rev. J. J. M. Nicholas Roy to be Minister of Local Self-Government Department, excluding Excise; the Hon. Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhury to be Minister of Revenue and Forest Departments; the Hon. Maulavi Manawar Ali to be Minister of Education and Excise Departments, the Hon. Maulvi Abdul Matin Chaudhuri to be Minister of Agriculture, Industries, Co-operative Societies and Judicial and General Departments, and the Hon. Babu Akshoy Kumar Das to be Minister of Registration and General Departments.—A. P

LEAGUE AND ROME-BERLIN AXIS

A Nazi Analysis

(From A Correspondent)

BERLIN, Jan. 27.

Very little attention is being paid in Germany to the meeting of the League Council at Geneva, and the recent Conference held in connection therewith have been noted without particular interest. A certain amount of reticence is noticeable in the German papers which tends to show that the German press wishes to hold itself somewhat aloof. It is clearly evident that Geneva League has been eliminated from German politics and that all attempts to revive this institution are looked upon in Germany with the greatest amount of scepticism. Germany is convinced that even the much discussed reform of the much disputed Article 16 of the League Covenant cannot change the situation and must inevitably fail in the solution of the main problem. Exactly what this main problem is, has been shown in the comments of the German press of an interesting survey made by the Paris "Figaro". This French paper briefly analysis the political structure of Europe from the standpoint of the constitutional and political principles under which the several countries are now governed.

INTERESTING CLASSIFICATION

This analysis shows that of the 29 European States only twelve have Democratic constitutions, and represent with a total of 142 millions of inhabitants hardly more than one fourth of the entire population of Europe. Of these twelve Democratic nations only England and France are Great Powers, England's position as an island kingdom and a world empire being unique. "Figaro" further cites that of the remaining ten smaller Democratic States, Czechoslovakia is the only one which can be looked upon as an active and reliable ally of France, whereas the remaining nine Democracies Switzerland, Luxemburg, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Ireland are following a policy of the strictest neutrality. In the group of Fascist States the "Figaro" names nine countries, whose aggregate population amount to 100 millions. These are Germany, Italy, Albania, Greece, Portugal, Austria, Esthonia, Lithuania and Latvia, as well as the population of National Spain. It is asserted by "Figaro" that nearly all these last named countries are more or less in the sphere of influence of the Berlin-Rome-Axis, and that in the event of a struggle based on the furtherance of political ideals, they would unanimously side with Germany and Italy. There is also a third group of States, which stand, so to speak, between the two camps, namely Bulgaria, Hungary, Roumania, Poland and Yugoslavia. This group for the most part stands in terms of intimate friendship with Germany and Italy.

"GREATER SECURITY"

To be sure, the German press does not desire to identify itself unqualifiedly with the conclusions reached in the above-mentioned Paris paper, but from the commentaries published in Germany it is clear that the German press has at least arrived at smiling conclusions. The fact is also emphasised that the smaller Democratic States have sought refuge from the protection of the Democratic Great Powers by proclaiming their neutrality, whereas the smaller States belonging to the other two groups are evidently desirous of the support of the two great Fascist Powers. This is looked upon in Germany as evidence that the politics of the Fascist States give greater security of international peace, which security is no longer to be hoped for from the Geneva League with its tendency to uphold the hegemony of certain Great Powers.

Franco Gains 100 Sq. Miles

Nationalists Claim Large Annexation Of Territory

BILBAO, February 5.

The sudden offensive in the forgotten south-west front, had added one hundred square miles territory to General Franco's control, according to Nationalist claims

The attack, which opened a few days ago on a nine-mile front, gave the insurgents important leadmines at Santabarbara. The repulses of a series of powerful Government counter-attacks enabled the insurgents to make new push which is claimed to have resulted in the advance of further five miles on a wider front.

In the meantime Teruel front enjoyed a quiet week though the artillery was active.—Reuter.

REBEL SUCCESS IN TERUEL SECTOR

Govt. Lines Over 25-Mile Front Smashed

SARAGOSSA, Feb. 6.

General Franco's forces struck again in the Teruel sector, and are claimed to have smashed through the Government lines over a 25 mile front. Practically, all the territory taken were held by the Government since the outbreak of war. General Davila, the Insurgent Minister of National Defence, directed the attack.

Three columns of troops advanced eastwards towards the Alfambra River from a line running north from Celadas, parallel to the Saragossa Road, and reached the outskirts of the town of Alfambra, the Government's local headquarters. They swept the Government troops from the heights of Palomera and reached the road along the Alfambra Valley.

The advance has rendered safe the Saragossa Road which is a vital means of communication. The City of Teruel has not been involved in the battle hitherto.

ADMISSION OF SPANISH GOVT.

BARCELONA, Feb. 6.

An official communique admits that General Franco's forces captured the village of Pancrudo on the Teruel front, but claims that the Government forces have captured a hill in the Muella de Teruel sector.—Reuter.

PREMIER VISITS HUNGER-STRIKERS

Bihar Politicals Demand Assurance

PATNA, Feb. 6.

Mr. Shrikrishna Sinha, Prime Minister, accompanied by Mr. Arangadhar Sinha, Parliamentary Secretary, left for Hazaribagh this morning. It is understood that the visit is in connection with the hunger-strike of the political prisoners in Hazaribagh jail who demanded, after the message of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Congress Working Committee resolution had been delivered to them definite assurance as to the redress of their grievances.

Mr. Shrikrishna Sinha is expected to return to Patna to-morrow morning.—A. P.

POLITICALS NOT TO GIVE UP STRIKE

Mahatma And Congress Cabinet Informed

LAHORE, Feb. 6.

The political prisoners who are on hunger-strike in the Punjab jails have telegraphed to Gandhiji and the Congress Working Committee, informing them of their grim determination to continue the hunger-strike.

SAKSENA'S FAILURE.

Mr. Mohanlal Saksena, M.L.A., (Central), who interviewed the hunger-strikers, failed to persuade them to abandon the hunger-strike. Mr. Saksena has left for Delhi, to-day.—A. P.

AGA KHAN'S MOTHER DEAD AT BAGHDAD

Funeral Taking Place At Holy City Of Najaf

BAGHDAD Feb. 6.

The mother of H. H. the Aga Khan arrived here seriously ill, on February 4, and died at the house of a relative last night. The Aga Khan accompanied by his wife, flew from Egypt to Baghdad, yesterday, but arrived half an hour after his mother's death.

The Aga Khan was unable to wait for the funeral and flew back to Egypt this morning. The funeral is taking place, to-day, at the Holy City of Najaf, the historic burial place of the Shiah sect of Islam.

According to the religious followers of the Aga Khan at Baghdad many of whom are attending the funeral at Najaf, the Aga Khan's mother, knowing that death was near, journeyed to Baghdad from India to ensure being near Najaf when she died.—Reuter.

FIRST BLACKOUT AT SINGAPORE

Convoys Sighted Hours Before Entry Into Straits

SINGAPORE, Feb. 5.

The defensive arrangements are considered satisfactory as far as they were tested, announced the umpires of the combined manoeuvres, which ended at 8-0 a.m. local time.

A few hours earlier, Singapore staged its first experimental blackout, which, according to preliminary reports, was fairly satisfactory. Attacks gained a footing on certain beaches but were driven off. Convoys were sighted by the air patrols four hours, before they could enter the Straits. They were attacked by relays of aircraft.—Reuter.

UP FOR ANOTHER FLIGHT

Clouston Takes Off To Break New Zealand Return Record

LONDON, February 6.

Flying-Officer Clouston, accompanied by Victor Ricketts, a young airman, took off from Gravesend airport at 4 a.m. in an attempt to fly to New Zealand and back in twelve days. Flying-Officer Clouston is flying in the famous Comet, in which he and Mrs. Kirby-Green recently broke the London-to-Cape-and-back record. The machine has been rechristened "Australian Anniversary".

The first stop will be Cairo.—Reuter.

HITLER ADDRESSES NEW CABINET

BERLIN, February 5.

Herr Hitler in the evening addressed his reconstructed Cabinet on the political situation. A subsequent announcement stated that Cabinet gave expression of its profound satisfaction regarding the concentration and strengthening of political, military and economic forces of the Reich by the recent decision of the Fuhrer.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

"REVOLUTIONARY DESIGN OF AIRCRAFT.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

A Mayo composite aircraft known as "A Pickaback" 'plane, because it consists of a small machine, "Mercury," perched on the back of a large one, the "Mai," successfully launched the upper plane in mid-air at Rochester today. This is the first separation flight of this revolutionary design of aircraft, destined for Trans-Atlantic service.—Reuter.

SKATING CHAMPIONSHIP.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 6.

In women's world figure skating championships, Miss Megan Taylor (Great Britain) defeated Miss Cecilia College, the holder.—Reuter.

GERMAN GOVT. CHANGE REACTION.

HANKOW, Feb. 6.

The changes in the German Government have aroused much anxiety among the Chinese and the fear of a reaction unfavourable to China. It is remarked that Herr von Ribbentrop was the guiding genius of the Anti-Comintern Pact, whereas Herr von Neurath has been sympathetic towards China and active in attempting a settlement of the conflict.—Reuter.

Berar Congress Conference

"Federation—Britain's Masterpiece"

GANGADHARRAO STRESSES OPPOSITION TO CONSTITUTION

SHENDURJANA, Feb. 5.

The third session of the Berar Congress Political Conference commenced at Shendurjana last evening amidst scenes of great enthusiasm. Nearly 8,000 delegates and visitors attended.

Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande presided.

Amongst those present were the Hon. Dr. N. B. Khare, Premier, C. P., the Hon. Mr. Gole and the Hon. Mr. Deshmukh, Ministers, and the Hon. Mr. Brijlal Biyani.

The flag salutation ceremony was performed by the Premier, while Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose inaugurated the Conference.

ANOMALOUS POSITION

In the course of his inaugural speech Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose traced the constitutional history of Berar pointing out how, despite the efforts during the last 80 years, the position of Berar was anomalous in several respects.

He also urged that countrywide agitation should be started to secure the release of all politicals without making any distinction between the detenus and convicts.

Mr. Wamanrao Joshi, President of the Reception Committee welcoming the delegates said, "India could never co-operate with Britain as long as the latter did not concede India's right for self determination".

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, President of the Conference in the course of his presidential address lasting for over 70 minutes reiterated India's opposition to the new constitution which was not India's making. He deprecated the attempts to stir up peasants' and workers' unrest, as they weakened the Congress Ministry's efforts to displace the Act.

"Congress" he added, "believed in bringing a change of heart in various conflicting elements. Federation was the masterpiece of England's efforts to keep India in perpetual bondage and must be resisted at all costs".

He also deplored that the constructive programme of Congress had fallen on the background during the recent months and urged people to use Khadi and eradicate the habit of drinking.

The Conference will resume deliberations this evening. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru are arriving here to-night.—United Press.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s. and 90.5 metres, 3,305 kc/s.

A. M.

7.30 Indian Orchestra. 7.40 M. Amin. 8.0 Pandit L. Oghale, Geeta. 8.15 Air Artists. 8.25 Venubai Devsthali. 11.30 Playets.

NOON.

12.0 Prem-Geets.

P. M.

12.15 Giridhar-Geets. 12.30 Sarinda. 12.37 Gunhaki Kimat a Hindustani drama. 1.0 Market Rates, Announcements. 1.5 A Recorded Programme. 5.30 S. Parsekar: Violin Purva Kalyan. 5.40 Balram Singh. 6.5 Shivrani Ghosh 6.30 To Bhumijan. 7.30 Cane Sugar or Toddy Sugar, a talk in Hindustani by Jagjivan V. Mulji. 7.45 Amanat Ali Khan. 8.30 Commercial News. 8.45 Shamabai and Shambhu: Duets Gujarati Ghazals. 9.0 News (Hindustani). 9.15 Shivrani Ghosh. 9.30 News. 9.45 Names of Streets Small Places. A talk by Michael Brown. 10.0 Assia Kostanian: Mezzo soprano. 10.20 Franco Cullo: Baritone. 10.30 Trio. Mehli Mehta: Violin, Egidio Verga: Cello, Mario Pagliarin: Piano.

Delhi I Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

TRANSMISSION I

A. M.

8-0 Light Music. Madan Lal. Zebunnisa of Gwalior. 8-0 Abdul Haq Qureshi. 8-45 Ek Sampuran Raga, Air Orchestra. 8-55 Ratan Piya. 9-10 The News. In English. 9-20 In Hindustani. 9-30 Madan Lal. 9-50 Zebunnisa. 10-10 Abdul Haq Qureshi.

TRANSMISSION II

P. M.

12-30 Recorded Programme. You Liked Them Once. 1-30 Swing Music.

TRANSMISSION III

P. M.

5-0 Zebunnisa. 5-15 Abdul Haq Qureshi. 5-30 Woman's World. Kumari Jai Kishori: Vocal Music. 6-0 Madan Lal. 6-20 Ghulam Sabiri. 6-30 For Villagers Only. Market Rates at 7 p. m. 7-30 Air Orchestra: Kafi. 7-35 'Razi' a play in Hindustani by S. B. Sufi. 8-0 Is the Present Policy of Indian Universities Conducive to Unemployment? A debate in Hindustani. Yes: Prof. A. A. Mukhtar. No: Prof. Mirza Mahmood Beg. 8-20 Zebunnisa. Classical and Light Music from Gwalior. Madan Lal. Gagri mori kahe Adana. 8-40 Kumari Rukmani Sankara Aiyar. 8-50 Kumari Meenakshi Sankara Aiyar. 9-0 Abdul Haq Qureshi. 9-15 News, Weather In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Paul Strauss, and Masters of Rhythm. 10-0 Short story. By J. M. W. Adam. 10-15 Paul Strauss, and Masters of Rhythm. 10-55 News.

Delhi II Programme

TRANSMISSION I

31.4 metres, 9,565 kc/s.

TRANSMISSION II

31.4 metres, 9,565 kc/s.

Programmes as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION III

86 metres, 3,495 kc/s.

P. M.

5-0 to 6-30 Programmes as in Delhi I. 6-30 Zebunnisa of Gwalior. 6-50 Madan Lal. 7-10 Abdul Haq Qureshi. 7-30 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I. 9-45 Light Music. Madan Lal. 10-10 to 10-15 Programmes as in Delhi I. 10-15 Classical Music. 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc-s., and 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

P. M.

12.36 John Phillips and his Orchestra. 1.36 School Programme. 2.6 Mid-day Melodies. by B. K. Bhattacharji. 2.26 Sarangi Solo: Bhimpalasi. 2.46 Kabya Sangit by Kumari L. Mukherjee.

5.6 For Rural Areas 5.36 Dhiren Das: Kabya Sangit. 5.56 Parul Chowdhury: Thumri (Bengali) 6.16 a Duet in Khayal 6.36 Kshirod Gopal Mukherjee. 6.51 Variety of Songs, by Haren Chatterjee, Uma Bose and others. 7.36 Betar Orchestra. 7.51 The Project Method. Talk in Bengali by A. N. Bose. 8.6 News, Weather (Bengali). 8.21 K. C. Dey. 8.41 Harimaty. 9.1 Commercial News, Weather. 9.6 News. 9.21 Feeding and Exercise, Talk by Anthony Radcliffe. 9.36 Vocal Interlude. 9.50 Relay from BBC. Alternatively: Orchestral and Vocal Selections.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.

A. M.

8.0 Neat. 8.10 Anwar Begam: Geet and Ghazal. 8.25 Mumeez Begam. 8.40 Khyber Orchestra. Dhun Asa. 8.45 Miss Dulari.

P. M.

5.30 Khyber Orchestra. 5.35 Khurshid Begam. 6.30 Khabare Atare. 7.30 Mumtaz Begam. 7.45 Sewage and Drainage talk in Hindustani by B. A. Khan. 8.0 Miss Dulari. 8.15 Khyber Orchestra. 8.20 Anwar Begam. 8.40 Mumtaz Begam. 9.0 Khurshid Begam. 9.5 Khurshid Begam and Miss Dulari: A Duet. News, Weather. 9.15 In Hindustani. 9.30 In English. 9.45 Miss Dulari. 9.55 Gramophone Record. 10.0 Band of 4th Bn. 15th Punjab Regiment.

Lahore Programme

V U L 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s.

P. M.

6-0 Airvoice Orchestra: Kafi. 6-10 Anwar Bai of Amritsar 6-30 For Villagers 7-0 Abdul Aziz Khan of Patiala 7-20 Fazl-i-Ilahi 7-50 Sardar Hustin 1-55 Anwarbai 8-15 Hir Ranjha talk in Hindustani by S. Dass 8-30 Abdul Aziz Khan 8-50 Anwarbai 9-5 Fazl-i-Ilhai News Weather in Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Attempts at Irrigation to Combat Famine talk by A. M. R. Montague 10-0 Fazl-i-Ilahi 10-25 Abdul Aziz Khan 10-45 Anwarbai

B. B. C. Programme

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.) GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m) GSO (to 8.30 P.M.) 15.18 Mc/s (19.76m). GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m). GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.)

P. M.

7-25 Opening 7-30 Old Folks at Home 8-10 For Colonial Service 8-30 Arthur Salisbury and Orchestra 9-0 In Town To-night 9-30 News 9-50 Cinema Organ Music.

Bombay Assembly Creates Legislative Record

Congress Government's Rapid Pace

OPPOSITION PUTS UP BETTER SHOW

Breathing Time To Peasants: Advance Joint Electorates And Harijan Uplift

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

All previous records in the matter of legislation for the province were broken by the special session of the Bombay Legislature, which was prorogued on Saturday after twenty days' of strenuous work.

RECORD SESSION

During this period the Bombay Legislative Assembly disposed of work such as no other previous session of the Bombay Legislature had ever done during the similar period.

NOTEWORTHY FEATURE

The noteworthy feature of the special session was that Government were able to rush through several measures, which were both far-reaching and urgent.

CONGRESS GOVT. AT IT

No less than eight Bills passed through all the stages and four important resolutions were considered and disposed of. A study of these would convince any critic, of the anxiety of the Congress Government in implementing the Congress declarations as far as possible.

BREATHING TIME

The effect of the measures passed by legislature on the Province, is that the small agriculturists, that much harassed community of the people, will get breathing time for a period of a year from the onslaughts of the creditors; a section of the agricultural tenantry have secured their tenancy and a comprehensive legislation regarding them will be passed by the legislature before a year is over; the cause of the Harijans has advanced a great deal in that the trustees, who wish to allow Harijans into temples for worship, need not hereafter have any fear of legal action against them; and the Muslim electorates for the District Board election may decide themselves whether they shall have joint electorates or not.

TWO OTHER MEASURES

This is not all. The Legislature has partly discussed two other very important measures which will come into force two months later, after they have been finally thrashed out. Firstly there is the Moneylender's Registration Bill, which has been referred to the Select Committee and is expected to be ready for final consideration during the budget session. This is a measure which is welcomed by all sections excepting the usurious moneylenders who are to be controlled by a Registrar to be specially appointed. There are several other restrictions on the moneylenders, which are expected to take away the bad features of the system of moneylending.

The other measure, which has passed through all the stages in the Lower House and is expected to emerge out finally from the Upper House during March, this year, is one which is the first of its kind in the whole country. It seeks to release on probation of all offenders, who are not habituals and have committed offences on the spur of the moment or due to certain explainable circumstances. This measure covers murders also.

Apart from these Bills, the House passed four important resolutions, all recommendations to the Government of Bombay. First two were Government resolutions and last two were non-official resolutions, though moved by Congress members of the House. The most important of these resolutions from the point of view of the Congress at present was the one regarding Federation. The resolution sought to inform the British Government that the province of Bombay did not want to have anything to do with the Federation, envisaged in the Government of India Act, 1935.

TITLES TO GO.

The other Government resolution was regarding the abolition of titles. They sought to convey to His Majesty and the Governor-General, that in future he should abstain from conferring titles on the people of the Province.

The two other resolutions, moved by non-officials and accepted by Government, seek to take some practical steps towards the solution of the unemployment problem. One is a resolution which recommends to Government the appointment of a Committee to investigate into the causes of unemployment in the Presidency. In this connection it is interesting to note what a Government spokesman said on the floor of the House. He said that unless those in charge of the material happiness and commerce in the country help in solving this important problem, it would lead to the wrecking of the present social structure.

HELP TO JOBLESS

The other resolution makes it incumbent on Government, and semi-Government bodies in the Presidency to place no orders with any manufacturers or suppliers unless they agree in writing to give training in their respective lines of business of manufacture, to Indian apprentices. This again was accepted by Government and hereafter Indians will get more chances of getting practical training, than they had till now.

Another feature of the Special Session was that there were three walk-outs by three different parties for three different reasons regarding one particular measure. There were also four attempts to adjourn the House to discuss various questions.

STAGING WALK-OUTS

As regards the walk-outs, the Muslim Leaguers walked out, because the Muslim electorates in Local Boards' elections were given freedom to decide for themselves whether they wanted joint or separate electorates! The Independent Labour Party walked out because it disliked the word "Harijan" in the Local Boards' Bill. They liked to be called Scheduled Classes. The ridiculousness of these walk-outs were amply demonstrated when a party of five walked out because the Government did not accept a minor verbal amendment. The last member to walk out on that Saturday was a European Member, who remarked amidst laughter: "I am going out, sir, but I want to make it clear that I am not staging a walk-out."

The adjournment motions sought to be moved were to raise a debate on the following questions: (1) issue of the "Lokshakti" circular; (2) issue of the circular by the Chief Officer of the Ahmedabad District School Board requiring the singing of "Vande Mataram" in all schools in the districts; (3) action of the Speaker in asking for the Governor's sanction for certain amendments to the Small Holders' Bill, and (4) the death of Mr. Harendranath Munshi in the Dacca Jail due to hunger-strike.

IMPORTANT RULING

The Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlanker, whose patience was tried by some of the members by their various methods of arguments, disallowed all the motions for adjournment. On a point of order raising out of the first adjournment motion he gave a very important and far-reaching ruling regarding the moving of adjournment motions, quoting precedents from the practice in the House of Commons and the Central Legislature. Motions for adjourning the House, he said, was the right of every member of the House, but the matter should be an "urgent" matter of "Public Importance". Besides no adjournment of the House could be moved if the member in question had enough time to table a resolution on the question. If not what would happen was that there would be an adjournment motion every now and then on matters, which might have happened days before and hence was not "urgent' and on matters which might be "urgent" to the member concerned but might not be of "public importance". As regards the issue of the circular by the Chief Officer of the Ahmedabad School Board, he ruled that Government were neither directly nor indirectly connected with the issue of the circular. As regards the action of the Speaker in getting the consent of the Governor, he ruled that decision in the matter had been taken and the Governor had given the sanction and hence the matter could not be discussed. There were, he said, other ways of discussing the Speaker's conduct. The fourth motion was disallowed because the death by hunger-strike of a detenu in Decca did not come within the scope of the Provincial Legislature of Bombay.

KHER'S ASSURANCE

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister, made three important speeches on the floor of the House, and the best, undoubtedly was the one, where he gave an unequivocal assurance to the minorities in the Province. He said in effect that the Congress Government would never think of transgressing the right of the minorities.

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, the Minister for Law and Order, was the Central figure during this session of the Legislature because all the important Bills were in his charge. The Small Holder's Bill, the Moneylender's Registration Bill, the Bill to remove certain disabilities of Harijans in the matter of worship in temples and the Bill to provide for the release on probation of first offenders, were all piloted by him in both the Chambers of the Legislature. These four measures undoubtedly formed the main feature of this session's proceedings and there were several occasions when warmth was imported into the proceedings and there were several passage-at-arms between the Minister and one or two members of the House.

THEY CROSS SWORDS

There were two occasions at least when the Minister and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta crossed swords and it even came to personal attacks and on both these occasions the Minister was the better of his predecessor in office. All this made the proceedings much lively

GREAT ASSET.

The Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, the Revenue Minister, whose sincerity is not questioned even by the severest critic of the Congress Ministry in the legislature made a good impression as a parliamentarian.

He is temperamentally much more sensitive than other members of the Cabinet and used to burst out with anger when any attack was made against the Congress or the Congress Ministry's intentions. This was during the Poona Sesions. But in Bombay he was patience personified and there were not a few occasions, when he satisfied the opponents by his unpolished arguments. He was certainly a great asset to the Ministry in the House.

Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, cut a

(Continued on Page 10 Col 7)

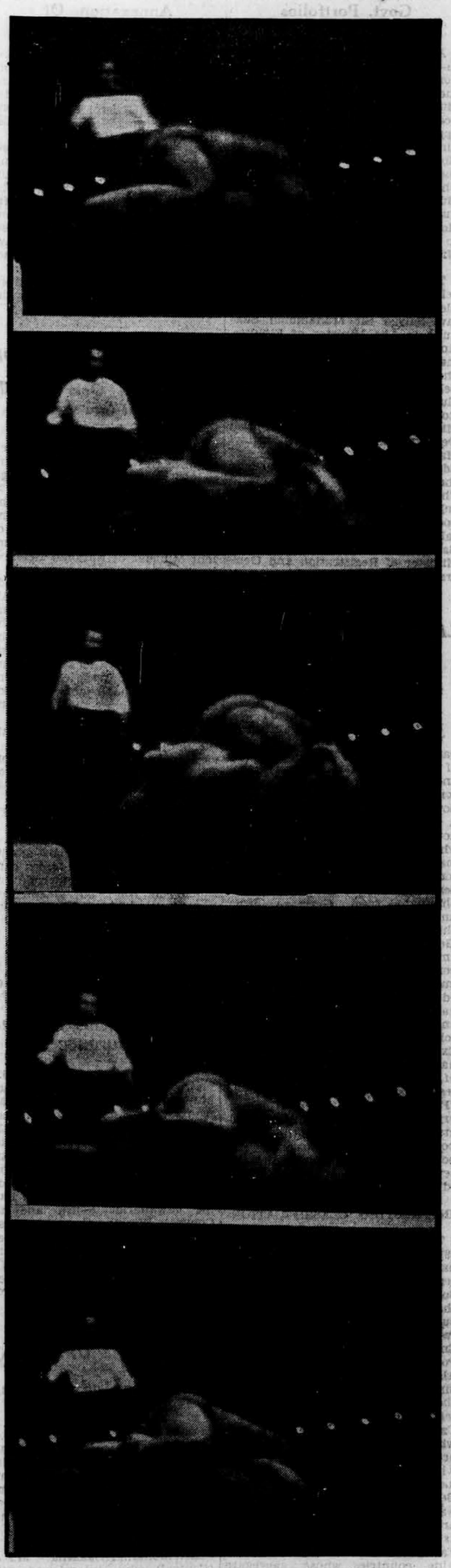
KRAEMER-IMAM-BUX BOUT

"Gross Misrepresentation Of Facts"

Mr. T. H. Sarkari, the well-known sportsman who refereed at the Kraemer-Imam Bux Bout recently held at the Azad Maidan Stadium, writes:—

The Kraemer-Imambux bout is still in the news. Certain papers, for reasons of their own, have been taking pleasure in derogating the fair name of Indian Wrestling. Although Imambux gained an honest verdict over Kraemer, these papers still insist on fooling the public, because they had boosted Kraemer to such an extent, before the bout, that his crushing defeat, at the hands of Imambux, has made them look small. The fact is, that Imambux pounced upon Kraemer like a demon, and crashed him in a flash, yet certain persons have had the audacity to state that Kraemer lifted Imambux, threw him on the ground and then himself took the "bridge." Only the "Tilak-Bridge" would have saved him from the ferocious onslaught of the mighty Imambux. The German was credited with any number of "locks," "crabs" and "holds". But once in the "hold" of Imambux Kraemer had sort of a hundred-liver "lock" on himself. The accompanying pictures taken on the spot show the fate of the German at the hands of the formidable giant. Imambux. The pictures show the different stages of the "fall"; and Kraemer's head, shoulders, upper-arms and the back can be seen clearly thrust deep into the dust of the arena.

Imambux-Kraemer Fight In Progress



Five Different Pictures Show Who Was The Winner

Wake up and drink

Sal Hepatica

MINERAL SALT LAXATIVE—COMBATS ACIDITY

Here's your morning Health Drink—for 3 very good reasons. Sal Hepatica is a laxative, liver-livener, and antacid combined. Get a bottle of Sal Hepatica today from your nearest chemist or stores.

Recommended by Physicians for 40 years.

These Figures tell

A story of Confidence, Goodwill, Progress and Success

★

BUSINESS PROPOSED 1937

Rs. 2,53,15,500

BUSINESS COMPLETED 1937

Rs. 2,02,02,000

●

This year the Society has reached another milestone in its progress. It has won the confidence and goodwill of the public. It reviews a record of 66 years' steady and conservative progress yet constant modernization of views and methods.

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

Established 1871.

Horaby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Chief Agents:

MOHAN SONS & CO., 22, Apollo St., Fort, BOMBAY. M. C. SHAH & CO., 54, Richey Road, AHMEDABAD. D. G. GADEKAR & CO., AKOLA, C.P.

Lova Pastilles

FOR

COUGH, COLDS and all INFECTIONS of THROAT. INVALUABLE for SINGERS, SMOKERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

14 As. for a Tin.

Agents:— MALGHAM BROS., Bombay.

HADENSA AN IDEAL REMEDY FOR Piles

DOCTORS TREAT THIS EFFECTIVE WAY

Cures at any stage Used in Clinics Hospitals, etc.

"Hadensa" Berlin-Friedenau

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Safely Rely on AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

Science and Industry

OIL INDUSTRY IN RUSSIA

Great Possibilities Of Exports

Mr. E. M. Kryloff, Manager, Economic Department, Russian Oil Products, writes in the "Financial Times".—

The U.S.S.R. is the richest country in the world as regards known oil reserves. It has unlimited potentialities, therefore, for the development of its oil industry.

It was revealed at the 17th International Geological Congress, held in Moscow this year, that the U.S.S.R.'s reserves are 3,877 million tons, in comparison with the 7,077 million tons of the whole world. The Soviet Union thus possesses 55 p. c. of the world's oil reserves. It also has large natural resources of gas, which comprise 986,000 million cubic metres.

These huge oil reserves are still only in the first stages of exploitation. For, while possessing 55 per cent. of the world's resources the Soviet Union, in 1936, extracted only 11.6 per cent. of total world output

WAR AFTERMATH

The years of the War and Civil War brought the oil industry into complete chaos. Output in 1921 dropped to 3,900,000 tons. Only after nationalisation did the oil industry get a proper direction in its development. Already, in 1927-28, there was extracted 11,749,200 tons of crude oil, or 27 per cent. more than that extracted in 1913.

A sharp jump in the development of the oil industry occurred from 1928 to 1936—that is, during the years of the first and second Five-Year Plans. The oil factory fulfilled the projects of the first Plan in 2-1/2 years. In the nine years of the first and second Plans extraction of oil has risen by 148.6 per cent., representing an annual rise of 16.2 per cent.

Each year more and more oil regions are discovered, which are appropriated and included in exploitation. In 1936 alone 14 new oil deposits were dscovered, or as many as were found in the four preceding years. Of the 14 oil deposits, some are in the Urals, on the Volga, and in Central Asia. They will produce more than 4,000 000 tons of oil during the current year. In Azerbaijan alone there have been found and prepared for industrial exploitation such copious oil deposits as those at Pirsagatam Chankhar, Kazyl-Tepe and marine areas at Artem Island.

Fine prospects are also observable on the whole Tersk range. The region of Izberbash during this year, it is anticipated, will produce up to a million tons of oil.

A new oil base is being organised also on the west and south slopes of the Ural range, where a most powerful industry has been created on the base of the Ishimbayevsk oil-bearing region. In 1937 Bashneft took third place in the Union for oil output (after Baku and Grozny).

Great achievements have been registered in the discoveries on the Kama and in Ekhab (North Sakhalin), and also in extraction of oil from the bottom of the sea. Soviet geologists were the first to think of this method.

With each year the new oil regions play an ever greater part in the general extraction of oil. If in 1913 the extraction of Baku was 83 per cent., Grozny 13 per cent., and the other regions 4 per cent. in 1936, Baku—with an increased extraction—provided only 74.8 per cent, Grozny 12.2 per cent. and other regions 13 per cent. of the aggregate of oil produced in the U.S.S.R.

The Soviet oil industry has had definite achievements in increasing speed of boring. Boring speed in the U.S.A. in 1920-27 was 400 metres per bore per month, and in 1933-35 it had increased to 800 metres. The following figures show the boring speeds of the Soviet oil industry.

The Stakhanov movement shows individual examples of speed reaching the highest rates of the U.S.A., but on the whole boring remains behind that of the U.S.A.

The number of borings in 1936 was six times as high as in 1924. In 1936 more than 1,000 borings were made, while in 1924 only 160 were made.

Great achievements have also been recorded in the oil-distilling industry. A series of new refineries have risen in Baku, Batum, Tuapse, Orsk, Saratov, Ufa, and elsewhere. Possibly the greatest achievement in Soviet oil-distilling technique is the invention of Soviet pipe constructions—Dubovaya, Shukhov-Kapelyushnikov.

While 8,882,200 tons of oil were distilled in 1928, or 76.9 per cent. of the whole extraction, in ten months of 1936 20,300,200 tons, or 89.4 per cent. of the whole output were refined.

GREAT ENTERPRISES

Methods of refining have also been greatly improved. If, in 1913, distillation of oil produced only 4 per cent. petrol, and in 1928 11.8 per cent., in 1935 it produced 14.6 per cent. petrol from 20,988,800 tons of oil-products. The percentage of outgoings is calculated by weight in metric tons. In division by bulk the percentage rises to 17.7 per cent.

The oil industry of the Soviet Union has been enriched in the past 12 years by such great enterprises as the oil pipelines Tuapse-Grezny 618 kilometres., Batum-Baku 622 km., Gurvey-Orsa 720, the kerosene pipeline Armavir-Trudovaya 488 km., and a whole series of shorter pipelines.

As a result of the industrialisation of the U.S.S.R. there is an evergrowing increase in the demand for light oils, thus radically changing the former market requirements.

If in 1913 the demand for petrol formed 0.6 per cent. of the total, in 1934 it rose to 9.5 per cent. In future the demand for petrol will continually rise. The growth and change in structure of the internal demand for oil-products illustrates the extent of motorisation in the country.

The number of motor-cars, tractors, combines and other consumers of oil-products will undoubtedly continue to rise in the future. It follows that the demand of the internal market for oil-products will increase.

But this does not mean that the U.S.S.R. will cease to be a serious factor in the world oil market. There is also progressing a structural change in the oil exports of the U.S.S.R. For example, the export of solar oils is replaced by the export of transformer oils, and commercial petrol is partly replaced by the export of high-grade petrol.

The Soviet Union possesses great possibilities for regulating its exports. If necessary, it can easily obtain sufficient quantities of a product for increasing its export by introducing certain economies in consumption within the country For instance, in the current year an economy of 300,000 tons of petrol was obtained by attaching trailers to about 18 per cent. of the motor-lorries in the country. This amount is equivalent to the total annual export of petrol from Mexico. A large number of such economies are possible under planned economy.

Speaking of the prospects of the Soviet oil industry, one must remember that by its own known resources of oil the U.S.S.R. already holds first place in the world and by the use of its reconstructed industry the Soviet Union is certain, in the near future, to take up a still more advanced position in world oil production.

NEW FABRICS OF GLASS

One of the most remarkable exhibits at the forthcoming British Industries Fair at Birmingham will be the textile fabrics made of pure glass.

"Glass silk" was introduced into England in 1930 by Chace Brothers (of Smethwick) at their Glasgow works. Further developments are now in hand, including a new process which yields fibres even thinner than those now being used and enabling yarns to be spun of pure glass These yarns can be woven into cloth for decorative effects of surprising variety and refinement: indeed the possibilities of this new glass fabric are impressive. It can be used for the insulation of electrical apparatus, chemical filtration and numerous other purposes.

Glass silk can also be used as a decorative wall-panelling for the covering of acoustic materials, or for decorative purposes only.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Co., Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1897.

Outstanding Points
OF THE

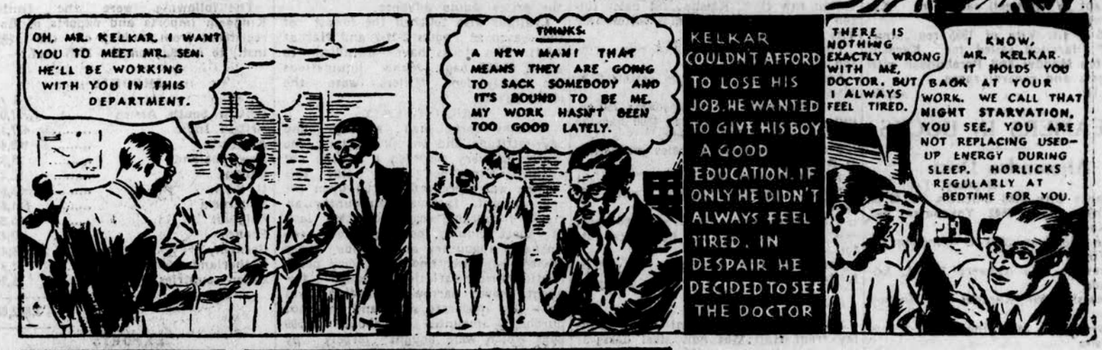
40th Annual Report
Assets ... Rs. 4,87,27,000
Claims Paid Rs. 36,70,000
Assurances in Force .. Rs. 12,82,88,000

8th Valuation Report
Surplus .. Rs 44,29,000
Bonus to Policyholders Rs 37,79,000
Carried to Reserve Fund .. Rs. 2,30,000

These results in conjunction with the exceptionally low Premiums charged are all the more noteworthy and show the financial stability of the Company and a degree of strength which augurs well for the future.

HEAD OFFICE:
EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE BUILDING, BOMBAY.

His child's future nearly ruined by NIGHT STARVATION


OH, MR. KELKAR, I WANT YOU TO MEET MR. SEN. HE'LL BE WORKING WITH YOU IN THIS DEPARTMENT.
THINKS. A NEW MAN! THAT MEANS THEY ARE GOING TO SACK SOMEBODY AND IT'S BOUND TO BE ME. MY WORK HASN'T BEEN TOO GOOD LATELY.
KELKAR COULDN'T AFFORD TO LOSE HIS JOB. HE WANTED TO GIVE HIS BOY A GOOD EDUCATION. IF ONLY HE DIDN'T ALWAYS FEEL TIRED. IN DESPAIR HE DECIDED TO SEE THE DOCTOR
THERE IS NOTHING EXACTLY WRONG WITH ME, DOCTOR. BUT I ALWAYS FEEL TIRED.
I KNOW, MR. KELKAR. IT HOLDS YOU BACK AT YOUR WORK. WE CALL THAT NIGHT STARVATION. YOU SEE, YOU ARE NOT REPLACING USED-UP ENERGY DURING SLEEP. HORLICKS REGULARLY AT BEDTIME FOR YOU.
AND SO HORLICKS EVERY NIGHT
HAI HAI! DELICIOUS, ESPECIALLY WHEN IT IS MIXED WELL.
TWO MONTHS LATER
CONGRATULATIONS, MR. KELKAR, ON YOUR PROMOTION AS DISTRICT MANAGER. YOU HAVE DONE SPLENDID WORK.
THINKS. MY WORRIES ARE ALL OVER. — THAT HORLICKS IS WONDERFUL STUFF!
HORLICKS
Special Reduced Offer!
Horlicks tastes best when made in the Horlicks Mixer. Just send the disc from the top of any Horlicks pack with As. 8/- (for the large Mixer) or As. 4/- (for the small Mixer) to P. O. Box 2229, Calcutta.

If you wake tired, if you suffer from 'nerves,' enervation, depression and that dreadful feeling of exhaustion

GUARD AGAINST

"NIGHT STARVATION"

"Savarni Kamzori"

take HORLICKS

— you sleep soundly — wake refreshed — and have extra energy all day

GRIEVANCES OF 'GUMASTAS'

Suburban Congress Demands

(From A Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, Feb. 5.

Two important resolutions, moved by Virchand Sheth (Socialist) were passed unanimously by the Suburban District Congress Committee at its last meeting.

One of these urges upon the Congress Ministry to put forward and get passed through the Assembly an Act removing the various grievances of the Gumastas and embodying the demands as formulated at the Gumasta Conference, recently held in Bombay under the Presidentship of Sheth Jamnlal Bajaj

The second resolution requests the Ministry to legislate an Act reducing the rents and removing various other grievances of the rent-payers

Mr B G Kher, the Premier, represents the Suburban Constituency both in the Legislative Assembly and the M.P.C.C

BIJAPUR FAMINE AREA

Scarcity Programme To Continue

The Government of Bombay have directed that the scarcity programme now in operation in the 617 scarcity affected villages of Bijapur District should continue up to September, 30, 1938. A state of scarcity is further declared to exist in the 309 additional villages in Bijapur, Bagewadi, Muddebihal, Hungund Badama, Bagalkot Talukas and Bilgi Peta of the District and the scarcity programme has been extended to these areas from 1st February 1938. A grant of Rs 487.663 has been sanctioned for expenditure an scarcity works, gratuitous relief, etc. for the current and next financial years. Out of this amount, Rs. 25.000 will be spent on approach roads to villages and Rs. 25.000 for village water supply in the current year.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6)

help to stage its election in the name of "appeasement". Indeed, it is the history of Abyssinia and the 1935 election on a bigger scale. And the reality behind the Report is support for Fascism and support for war.

Simon's Blessings

Sir John Simon, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has already expressed the thanks of his Government to M. Van Zeeland "I can say at once for our own Government," Sir John said, "that the report will be studied with the closest attention. Decisions on the subjects dealt with in the report are for the future, and necessarily depend upon the attitude of other Governments as well as our own. Anyone who reads the report must be struck by the extreme complication of the questions involved. Before the war, before the vogue of these new-fangled, baffling entanglements called exchange restrictions and industrial quotas, methods were simpler and the controversy was between out-and-out Free Traders and out-and-out Protectionists We now all realise that the true problem is far more complicated than that."

The first meeting of the full Cabinet since Parliament rose for the Christmas recess was held at 10, Downing Street during the week. It was concerned with foreign affairs. The meeting was unexpected. The summons reached Mr. Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, while he was fulfilling a luncheon engagement at Liverpool and he had to curtail his speech. I am told that the Italian pressure on the smaller League Powers made it necessary that Mr. Eden and M. Delbos should go to Geneva with a clear-cut idea of the procedure to be adopted if a determined attempt was made at this meeting of the Council of the League to force the issue of early reconsideration of the Constitution. Hence Monday night's unexpected meeting of the British Cabinet was necessary. It would, of course, be simple to allow the matter to take its course, for if the smaller nations were to take a decision that would virtually wreck the League Britain, at least, would be relieved of considerable anxiety and potential obligations. But the Prime Minister, so say his supporters, was keenly anxious to keep the framework of the League in existence and it is said that he would even be willing to give way on the question of recognising the Ethiopian conquest if it would postpone action on the larger question.

China Betrayed

The text of the resolution on the situation in China to be submitted to the League Council was discussed at a secret meeting on Friday (yesterday) afternoon where China point-blank demanded her rights under the Covenant of the League, including an adequate supply of arms and an embargo against the Japanese aggressor. At the meeting were Mr. Eden, M. Litvinoff, M. Delbos, Dr. Wellington Koo and Mr. Quo Tai Chi (Chinese Ambassador in London). The text of a resolution to be submitted to the League was adopted. The Chinese at this meeting claimed that they had been repeatedly misled by the British at Geneva and Brussels if only they would not make trouble in public. Britain's attitude yesterday throws a melancholy light on the illusions of those Labour leaders who believe it is any good awaiting Government action to aid China. The British first stated that nothing open must be done because "the League is a sick man who must be handled delicately." This is merely an excuse M. Delbos himself said that the League was still stronger, morally and materially, than the States outside. Secondly, the British, faced with a Chinese demand for an embargo, said it was impossible to act unless the Americans acted first. Thirdly, over the whole discussion was deliberately waved the threat of terrible "complications" in Europe—meaning that because Italy threatens a new Spanish attack and Germany a new attack on Austria, their Japanese partner must be allowed to get away.

According to reports received in London Big Business in Japan is obviously becoming seriously alarmed by the war policy and consequent war budget of their Government. And big business in Japan is important, so is the feeling among masses, though evidence here is hard to come by. Yet some can be gleamed. Take these remarks from a letter received in London from a correspondent who was in Tokio during the Anti-Comintern Pact Celebrations. They start rather depressingly. "I then noticed that two picture houses were giving that well-known American reactionary film, "Red Salute," just to give the impression that the U.S.A. thinks the same way as Germany Italy and Japan. This was in strange contrast, with what I had witnessed in Tokyo a year ago. On that occasion I happened to be present at the showing of a Soviet film, "Soldiers of Fortune," at one of Tokyo's main picture theatres. When, during the course of the film, Stalin appeared on the screen, the complete audience stood up like one man and cheered and clapped enthusiastically for nearly a minute. And lest you might think that this spirit had disappeared from Japan to-day I might mention one thing that took place while I was in Japan."

"Towards the end of last November" continues the writer, "some consternation was caused among the Yokohama authorities owing to discovery by the police of "seditious pamphlets' hidden in the cargoes of ships recently returned from American ports. Seized copies of the pamphlets written in Japanese, included Lenin's 'Socialism and War,' '1936-1937' 'Maritime Strike on the Pacific Coast,' "The Truth about the North China Incident, and 'Appeal to the Japanese People concerning the China Incident.' The odds are, of course, that these pamphlets were not placed there by Americans at all, and that the Government were only saying this to hid the fact that it was the Japanese Communists who are still strong enough to carry on such activities. But in any case the pamphlets were being distributed."

Rumours continue to reach London of the plans attributed to Signor Mussolini for the ending of the war in Spain by sending overwhelming Italian reinforcements to help General Franco. It is feared that the Duce, unless firmly discouraged, will act on a sensational scale and make a noisy withdrawal from the Non-Intervention Committee. This would compel the non-Fascist States to resort to drastic measures or to accept a far worse humiliation than any they have yet known.

Following the law proceedings in the suit filed by Captain Cunningam-Reid against his wife, which was settled yesterday (Friday), the "News Chronicle," this morning, announces that for some months certain prominent members of the Marylebone Conservative Association have been in consultation about the choice of a new Conservative candidate for the next General Election. Captain Cunnigham-Reid is the present M.P. Ever since April, 1932, when Captain Cunnigham-Reid defeated the late Sir Basil Blackett (former India Finance Member) at a by-election, a section of the local Tory Association has been anxious to reverse the constituency's choice. At the time considerable local dissension was caused by the rival claims of Captain Cunnigham-Reid and Sir Basil Blackett. The ill-feeling engendered then has never quite died and some months ago secret talks were held to review the position.

COLDS ARE CONTAGIOUS— I TELL MY PATIENTS TO AVOID THEM BY USING Mistol
It is dangerous to neglect a cold. At the first warning sneeze, use Mistol. A few soothing drops in each nostril quickly relieve congestion and open clogged nasal passages. Soon you breathe easily again.
MISTOL STOPS COLDS WHERE THEY START

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Feb. 5.

P and O S N s.s. Corfu of 7689 reg tons Capt J K Chaplin arrived from Yokohama via Japan and China Ports Singapore Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Kenya of 1646 reg tons Capt J H Longhurst arrived from Durban via Lawrenco Marques Beira D'Salaam Mombasa and Marmagoa with passengers and general cargo.

Andrew Yaule s.s. Eran of 1152 reg tons Capt J Angestead arrived from Calcutta with cargo of coal.

B I S N s.s. Varela of 1926 reg tons Capt A Danbrook arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 5-2-38.

S S Hakodata Maru (NYK) for China Japan Ports via Singapore.

S S City of Hereford (FFC) for American Ports via Colombo Madras and Calcutta.

SAILED

B I S N s.s. Gharinda of 3212 reg tons Capt J Drummond sailed for Karachi via Bhavnagar with local and same bottom cargo

P and O S N s.s. Corfu 7689 reg tons Capt J K Chaplin sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

James Finlay s.s. Clan Morrison of 3643 reg tons Capt B A Hardinge sailed for Port Said for orders with local cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg. s.s. Jalapadma of 2326 reg tons Capt J P Bhandara sailed for Rangoon via Calicut Cochin Tuticorin and Colombo with local cargo

Mackinnon Mackenzie s.s. Atlanta City of 3450 reg tons Capt W R Lawrence sailed for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras with same bottom cargo.

B I S N s.s. Jhelum of 2403 reg tons Capt C E Bryan sailed for Calcutta in water ballast.

Anchor Line s.s. Circassia of 6597 reg tons Capt W Gimmell sailed for Karachi with local cargo.

B I S N s.s. Vita of 1955 reg tons Capt F Harrison sailed for Karachi via Cutch Mandvi and Porebunder with passengers and general cargo.

PHILLIP. 5-2-38.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, Feb. 5.

2 Atlanta City 3450 Calcutta 5-2 M M
10 Tainjin Maru 3642 Yokohama 10-2 S Kaisha
11 Clan Morrison 3643 U Kingdom 5-2 J Finlay
15 Ehrenfels 4763 Antwerp 10-2 L Edwards.
16 Circassia 6597 Karachi 5-2 Anchor Line
17 Havre Maru 3450 Singapore 7-2 O S Kaisha

Victoria Dock

8 Bandra 1893 P Gulf 9-2 M M
10/11 Hoegh Silverlight 3186 Colombo 7-2 Volkart Bros

Prince's Dock

A Jala Padma 2326 Rangoon 5-2 Scindia S N
M Netravati 699 N F, N F, B S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Kaiser-i-Hind 4-2-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 10-2-38 P and O S N
Naidera 17-2-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 24-2-38 P and O S N
FROM LIVERPOOL
City of Keelung 11-2-38 K Nixon
City of Benares 12-2-38 K Nixon
Clan Macindoe 13-2-38 J Finlay
Circassia 28-1-38 Anchor Line
FROM HAMBURG
Brauenfels 15-2-38 L Edwards
Meliskerk 14-2-38 L Edwards
FROM GOTHENBURG
Ceylon 2-2-38 L Edwards
Taiwan 16-2-38 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Pres Garfield 17-2-38 F F Campbell
City of Elwood 10-2-38 F F Campbell
Hoegh Transporter 10-2-38 Volkart Bros.
City of Hereford 8-2-38 F F Campbell
FROM TRIESTE
Conte Verde 15-2-38 L Triestino
Fusijama 12-2-38 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Antonietta Costa 10-2-38 L Triestino
Conte Biancamano 28-2-38 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Tango Maru 28-2-38 N Y Kaisha
Victoria 2-3-38 L Triestino
Burdwan 13-2-38 P and O S N
Conte Rosso 15-2-38 L Triestino
London Maru 23-2-38 N Y Kaisha
Toyooka Maru 14-2-38 O S Kaisha
FROM BASRA
Baroda 10-2-38 M M
Hoegh Silverlight 6-2-38 Volkart Bros.
Vasna 12-2-38 M M
FROM SYDNEY
Cathay 12-2-38 P and O S N
FROM DURBAN
Tairea 19-2-38 M M
Karanja 5-3-38 M M
FROM BASSEIN
Hatimura 8-2-38 M M
FROM RANGOON
Jalaganga 8-2-38 Scindia S N
Jalmohan 10-2-38 Scindia S N
Jalvihar 10-2-38 Scindia S N
Queda 5-2-38 M M
FROM CALCUTTA
Jalaveera 31-1-38 Scindia S N
Sirsa 14-2-38 M M
FROM KARACHI
Lauterfels 9-2-38 L Edward
Frauenfels 9-2-38 L Edward
Reichenfels 10-2-38 L Edwards
City of Durban 14-2-38 K Nixon
Vita 10-2-38 M M
Hakodate Maru 10-2-38 N Y Kaisha
Warfield 9-2-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Stratheden 12-3-38 P and O
Cathay 12-2-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 19-2-38 P and O S N
Warfield 16-2-38 M M
Strathnaver 26-2-38 P and O
Rajputana 5-3-38 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
Circassia 11-2-38 Anchor Line
City of Benares 4-3-38 K Nixon
FOR NEW YORK
President Gorfield 18-2-38 F F Campbell
City of Hereford 9-2-38 F F Campbell
Pres Monroe 4-3-38 F F Campbell
FOR HAMBURG
Ehrenfels 10-2-38 L Edwards
Lauterfels 11-2-38 L Edwards
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 15-2-38 L Triestino
FOR GENOA
Victoria 2-3-38 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Naidera 17-2-38 P and O
Kaiser-i-Hind 3-2-38 P and O S N
Hakodate Maru 13-2-38 N Y Kaisha
Ryutuku Maru 31-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Fusijama 13-2-38 Triestino
Conte Verde 15-2-38 L Triestino
Havre Maru 7-2-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Biancomano 28-2-37 L Triestino
Taijin Maru 11-2-38 O S Kaisha
FOR JEDDAH
Jehangir 3-2-38 T Morrison
FOR LOS ANGELS
Hoegh Silverlight 8-2-38 Volkart Bros.
FOR BASRA
Bandra 9-2-38 M M
Varela 10-2-38 M M
FOR DURBAN
Kenya 6-2-38 M M
Tairea 23-2-38 M M
FOR RANGOON
Jalapadma 6-2-38 Scindia S N
FOR CALCUTTA
Antonietta Costa 12-2-38 L Triestino
Hatimura N F M M
FOR KARACHI
Vita 12-2-38 M M

B P T GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S Harmodius 2-2-38
S S Bhadravati 3-2-38
S S Dayavati 3-2-38
S S Gharinda 3-2-38
S S Vita 4-2-38
S S Atlanta City 4-2-38
S S City of Salisbury 3-2-38
S S Hoegh Silverlight (over carried cargo) 4-2-38
S S Kaiser-I-Hind (boats) 4-2-38

EXPORTS

Bombay, Feb. 5.

S S Havre Maru for Kobe: 275 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 754 bales cotton raw N Nagshi; 77 bales cotton raw The Cotton Agents.

For Yokkhaichi: 300 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

For Osaka: 300 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Ehrenfels for Rotterdam: 750 gr. nut oil cake M M Wadia; 4000 bags gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy.

S S Philadelphia: 25 bales goat skins D Abraham.

For Hamburg: 6890 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji; 80 bags gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy

S S Taijin Maru for Kobe: 2700 bales raw cotton Langley; 500 bales raw cotton L Ramji.

For Yokohama: 100 bales raw cotton L Ramji.

IMPORTS.

S S City of Kobe Agent James Finlay from Hull: 164 bdls steel bars; 81 cases dry distemper; 137 cases dry colour; 50 bags gypsum; 109 lse round steel bars; 1283 kgs paint; 120 bags stearic acid; 50 cyl audtydrous ammonia; 152 lse steel flats; 50 lse steel channels; 80 lse steel angles; 621 lse steel plates; 128 lse steel tees; 99 lse steel joists; 149 cases machinery; 1275 dms linseed oil; 185 dms turpentine substitute; 50 cases liquid antiseptic; 251 cases metal polish; 180 cases washing blue 200 bags zinc oxide.

From Dunkirk: 145 bdls m s channels; 840 bdls m s rounds; 1122 bdls m s Angles; 842 bdls m s hoops.

From Port Said: 275 bales cotton 100 soes cnd peas.

S S City of Salisbury Agents F F Campbell from New York: 232 cases radios and parts; 205 cases medicines; 72 cases dry storage batteries 67 lse auto tires; 206 cases auto parts; 34 cases lacquers and thinners; 86 cases cotton fents; 165 bags exhausted cloves; 38 dms dyestuff; 100 bdls roofing shingles; 39 cases sanitary earthenware; 3000 bags starch; 575 bales old news papers; 145 lse rubber tyres; 33 cases raw stock films; 235 cases soap; 927 dms lubg oil; 58 cases elect machinery; 50 dms aniline dyes; 100 bags soda ash; 260 cases flit wrecticide; 50 bdls flit sprayers; 60 lse rubber tyres; 31 cases delco batteries; 720 cases glucose; 58 cases elect machinery; 496 cases truck chasses; 141 cases motor cars; 351 bdls wheels; 68 cases auto assembly parts; 115 lse springs; 30 cases lacquer reducing compound.

From Philadelphia: 257 dms lugb oil.

From Port Said: 123 cases cork board

S S Toyama Maru Agent N Y Kaisha from Osaka: 410 bdls flat bars cotton baling hoop

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Feb 4

SAKELS—	
March	14.02—2
May	14.12+3
ASHMOUNI—	
February	10.23+10
April	10.17+7
June	10.19+6
GIZA—	
March	12.86+6
May	12.87+3

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Feb. 5.

Wheat	1,574 Cwts.
Linseed	5,844 Cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	19 Cwts.
Gingellyseed	195 Cwts.
Groundnuts	10,408 Cwts.
Castorseed	5,79 Cwts.
Rice	8,160 Cwts.
Myrabollan	1,259 Cwts.
Cottonseed	18,913 Cwts.
Mowraseed	183 Cwts.
Gram	424 Cwts.
Jeowar	117 Cwts.
Bajree	1,102 Cwts.
Indian Sugar	6,504 Cwts.

DAY FOR NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5.

The "United Press" Lobby Correspondent understands that, owing to doubts regarding the data on which Id-ul-Zuha falls, it is considered likely that the day now fixed for discussing non-official resolutions on the 11th February, may be cancelled, and another day allotted in its stead, by the Governor-General.—United Press

SHARP DECLINE IN WHEAT PRICES

Beneficial Rains In Northern India

Delhi, Feb. 2.

(From Our Commi. Correspondent.)

Wheat markets during the week under review closed ultimately with a sharp decline, though the fall was not even every where. Amongst the general factors the most important of this sharp set back were; professional selling, long liquidations, absence of demand for actuals, favourable weather conditions and indications or snow in dry areas and outside advices.

BENEFICIAL RAIN

Bearish elements captained the upcountry markets and the price levels had slipped down percipitously at all the centres, though towards the close a pause was set in. This was mainly due to beneficial rains in Northern India which have improved to a larger extent the prospects of the new crop and the import of Australian wheat at coastal destinations. In consequence, they suffered a total fall of -/1/9 per maund. Generally at every exporting centres the millers evinced no keen interest and consequently the export business was sluggish. Only 20 Khattis from Hapur were transported to consuming centres bringing the accumulations to 451 Khattis. The highest at Hapur touched Maha 2-13-4 and Jeth 2-12-8 and the lowest at 2-11-5 and 2-11-3 respectively; the lowest of the season. It is interesting to note that the fairly wide disparity of about -/1/8 per maund between Maha and Jeth deliveries has narrowed down to about 3 pies, and the quotations of the latter towards the close became at a premium over the former, while uptil now the case was reverse. The sellers were much inclined to meet the buyers by allowing a slight discount for larger orders. The present circumstances go to show that the bears who have so far harvested a good crop and successfully dominated the markets would be vanquished by the bulls towards the maturity of the Maha settlement and the prices would advance.

Lyallpur also touched the lowest of the season at Fagun 2-11-7 and Har at 2-8-11. The stocks have dwindled to about 65,000 bags. Maha liquidations are briskly done. Millers were the chief buyers.

KARACHI EASY

Karachi market had a quiet and easy attitude and the prices for the march delivery recorded a decline of about 9¼ annas per candy. But this decline was more pronounced upon the spot market. Increased upcountry arrivals, favourable crop prospects, lack of export enquiry, bear operators selling and upcountry and outside lower advices kept the undertone very pessimistic. Price variations, though frequent, moved narrowly. Trading was on a less moderate scale and the sput purchases amounted to about 23,500 bags which were bought largely by local millers. European firms are reported to have bought about 500 to 700 tons of July position. The total arrivals of the week ending January 29. amounted to 71,810 bags which have enhanced the total accumulations since April 1, to 572,76,80 bags. The shipments during the same week are computed to be at 31,979 bags and since April 1, have reached to near 472,00,60 bags. Unsold stocks are estimated at 5,000 tons. Only 1,000 tons have been placed to date for despatch to Europe as against 200,000 tons last year of the corresponding period.

LOCAL UNCHANGED

There is nothing fresh to report of the Bombay market, and the values for May delivery were practically unchanged at 4/13/3, the intrinsic tone being easy. There was a good profittaking which helped the tone to bear further. Trading was unactive. As the Calcutta millers met with the paucity of efficient demand far flour and other by-products, they were greatly handicapped.

C. P. CROP

The first forecast of the wheat crop of the C. P. and Berar for 1937-38 has been released, according to which the area sown with wheat is placed at 3,220,195 acres as against 3, 334, 188 acres last year. On average of five years ending 1935-36, the area in this province has represented about 10 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India. In Bombay Presidency including Indian States, 2,140,000 acres (1,713,000 acres in British districts and 427,000 acres in Indian States) were sown with wheat representing 25.3 per cent. over the corresponding area of last year. On an average of the five years ending 1935-36 the area under wheat in the Presidency represents about 6.4 per cent. of the total area in the whole of India.

During the week ending January 31, the North East monsoon continued to be active in the south Bay of Bengal. The trough of low pressure in the North of the Arabian sea rapidly moved eastwards which caused widespread rain or snow along and near the western Himalayas with local showers in the south west Punjab, north Rajputana, Sind and Baluchistan. The recent winter rains were more beneficial to the crops. Fog is reported to be damaging the crops in some places in the west U. P. Clear and open weather is urgently needed.

FOREIGN MARKETS

During the week under review a comparatively quiet feeling prevailed in the international markets, though there has been very little movements in the prices. A big lot of Argentine and Australian description was bought but on the whole trading was on a restricted scale. The spot market in Rotterdam was more active than the futures with an active ready demand. The wheat stocks are estimated at 69,500 tons which are anticipated to be reduced before long. Both British and Continental millers seem to be following at present a precarious policy. A gigantic demand for Australian wheat was again the feature of the London market. Greece after an interval again placed contracts for the same quality. But Spain is however not more active for Australian wheat and so far she has bought twenty to thirty thousand tons against 50 to 60 thousand tons for Russian quality. During the past week America exported 344,000 qrs. including 259,000 qrs. imported by Northern Continent and Mediterranean coountries.

The statistical position of Australia for the year from December 1, 1937 to November 30, 1938 will be read with interest.

Carry over from previous crop till 1-12-1937	2 million bushels	
Estimated yield	162 ...	„ „
Total	164	„ „
Domestic requirement	55m. bushels	
Exported uptil now	13m. bushels	68 „ „
Total		79
Balance for export		96 „ „

The estimated surplus stocks for the year ending on July 31, 1938 are placed as under:—

Countries	Million quarters
U. S. of America	30
Canada	10
Australia	13
Argentine	12
Russia, India and others	14
	79

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Indian Short Covering

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have issued the following report dated London 19th January:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £326,406,825 on January 12th showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

In the open market the amount of gold disposed of at the daily fixing during the past week was about £3,350,000; this was larger than for some weeks past, demand from the Continent being stimulated by the political crisis in France. Prices, however, showed very little change and included premiums over dollar parity varying from 3-1/2d. to 7d.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of Gold registered from midday on the 10th inst., to midday on the 17th inst.:—

IMPORTS

	£
British South Africa	1,777,044
British India	437,192
Australia	108,462
New Zealand	28,307
Canada	82,237
U. S. A.	98,876
Venezuela	691,650
Belgium	505,849
France	82,456
Germany	6,472
Netherlands	7,915
Other countries	6,202
	3,832,662

EXPORTS

	£
Belgium	261,500
France	859,454
Netherlands	341,400
Switzerland	255,310
Yugoslavia	200,414
Irish Free State	5,600
Palestine	4,150
China	3,375
Other countries	2,784
	1,933,987

The s.s. "Strathaird" which sailed from Bombay on January 15th carries gold to the value of about £188,000.

The following are the details of United Kingdom imports and exports of gold for the month of December 1937:—

IMPORTS

	£
Union of South Africa	6,127,457
British West Africa	451,581
Southern Rhodesia	455,097
Tanganyika Territory	44,614
Kenya	44,060
Uganda Protectorate	10,281
British India	957,776
British Malaya	7,712
Hongkong	—
China	—
British West India Island and British Guiana	20,473
Australia	474,152
New Zealand	109,076
Canada	1,101,049
U. S. A.	442,944
Venezuela	54,161
Peru	263,416
Uruguay	300,000
Morocco	18,000
Germany	19,962
Netherlands	12,482
Belgium	192,452
France	75,844
Switzerland	18,844
Yugoslavia	—
Algeria	—
Portugal	51,549
Other countries	29,045
	£11,281,578

EXPORTS

	£
Union of South Africa	—
British West Africa	—
Southern Rhodesia	—
Tanganyika Territory	—
Kenya	—
Uganda Protectorate	—
British India	8,020
British Malaya	—
Hongkong	51,375
China	23,000
British West India Island and British Guiana	—
Australia	—
New Zealand	—
Canada	—
U. S. A.	140,521
Venezuela	—
Peru	—
Uruguay	—
Morocco	—
Germany	1,940
Netherlands	1,055,304
Belgium	2,839,374
France	2,592,992
Switzerland	1,214,977
Yugoslavia	323,361
Algeria	15,000
Portugal	—
Other countries	13,054
	£8,278,918

SILVER.

Prices made an appreciable advance during the week under review, to-day's quotations being 20.3/8d for cash and 30,1/8d for two months' delivery; the cash quotation is the highest since June last and that for forward the highest since July last.

Demand was mainly from the Indian Bazaars to cover bear commitments, but the firmness of the market was again largely due to the small supplies which consisted mainly of sales on Continental account and re-sales by speculators.

The outlook is uncertain and some reaction would not be unexpected, especially as prices are well above the parity of 45 cents.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver, registered from midday on the 10th instant to midday on the 17th instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£
Australia	62,040
Argentina	10,079
Belgium	17,805
Franch	14,403
Germany	17,628
Other countries	2,347
	£124,302

EXPORTS.

	£
U. S. A.	939,825
Strait Settlements	5,528
Aden and Dependencies	5,004
France	6,678
Sweden	1,780
Egypt	1 770
Other countries	3,506
	£963,561

Of which £904,815 in coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom.

Coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom

Decline In Tin Prices

DEPRESSION TELLS

Singapore, Jan. 30.

(By Air Mail)

Before stating in facts and figures I should like to state, that a general feeling of apathy has been evident in the commodity markets which has directly attacted tin, and the metal declined about £4 over the week, with the three months forward quotation closing at £180. (The local price has touched during the week under review the lowest since the cut announcement in the quota to dol 87/75, while the highest for the week was at dol 90 per picul.) It is further reported that the London Stock Exchange has had a rather dull week while Continental support was quoted as being behind the Giltedged market, which has been particularly sound, the majority of prices for the heavier equities snow a rather easier tendency during the week.

If it were necessary to accept the conditions which have prevailed during the month as a guide to probable outcome in the outlook during the coming months, then prospects for 1938 would appear as gloomy as anything, indeed. For business in this section has been on a lamentably small scale, with prices moving downwards on a nervous path, with the giltedged market being the only normally active section. The Depression of Wall Street still outlive with its full influence, and the week has shown the most powerful weakness for the last two months.

AMERICAN INDUSTRY

Any solid and maintained improvement in the American Industry or in the International relationship would bring most of the money now lying at the Bank (the result of the Investors' holding up and sitting quiet tactics) back into good class Industrials, shipping and commodity shares, but it seems that pending such favourable developments the general trend of prices other than giltedged, and trustee stocks, will continue to be mostly downwards. For holding passive equities the present time is not however favourable, on the contrary those equities should be held which represent some dynamic or transcyclical interest in companies which for some reason or other are likely to do better than the general trend of business.

PRELIMINARY FIGURES

The preliminay figures published by The Hague bureau of the International Tin Committee, record that the world production of Tin on December last reached a record breaking figure of 26,000 tons, making a total World production for 1937 at 206,000 tons. This is registering an increase of 36,000 tons compared with 1936 figures. With regard to consumption, the report says that it is calculated to be at 181,500 tons for 1937, but the final figure is expected to be at 194,000 tons. Further the World Visible stocks at 31st December 1937 was at 25,711 tons, compared with 31st of December 1936 at 22,695 tons. It is apparent thus the figure of visible supplies is getting to the point of danger zone, and it is believed that the International Tin Restriction Committee when meet on 18th February 1938 will see their way to cut further in the quota, which is now considered very essential as the trade demand and especially American, is still very poor. There is mixed feeling however over the Meeting of 18th. at Hague, as there is a strong recommendation that there will be some move further towards the establishment of much agitated Tin Buffer Pool.

BIG BUSINESS

The American President's address was cleverly contrived to convince that the depression has been caused by the hold up tactics of big Business and the maintainence of higher prices by the big Trusts. His Budget Speech was taken for granted in Wall Street as a new step towards inflation. Hence rise in Equity stocks to be benefited from Rearmament programme. This as I have said in my last report never herald the beginning of normal cyclical Recovery. The idea of an orthodox business Recovery based upon a return of confidence in Government policies, such as a orastic revision of the Capital Gain tax, and undistributed Profit Tax, a revival in the Capital goods industries, and so on has to be settled for the time being.

However be the reported conferences between President and the leading American Money Barons, although for closer co-operation, it is likely that the business world to remain distrustful of the Administration Policies even if it co-operate up to a point. On the long view the market would certainly work higher, but until the outlook is a bit clearer it is now being ascertained that the Administration is now determined to get the Re-armament Cum-Inflation Recovery, which the President has set in motion, then we can expect to see what is cancelled a jobbing market.

Under the circumstances it is premature to judge the trend, and the Market looks like to continue at the present low ebb for some time, until the atmosphere clears itself, which as is seen, is not an expectant before Spring.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York Feb. 4.

	Season To date	This week	Corresponding. Season 1936/37	Corresponding. Week 1937
				Bales.
Total in sight, (excluding linters)	11,257	150	10,627	140
Forwarded to American mills, including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	3,672	89	5,302	166
Exports from U. S. Ports	4,081	150	3,692	132
Of which to Japan	257	38	955	34
Of which to China	37	4	21	—
Of which to Great Britain	1,256	24	797	24
Of which to Germany	666	23	475	14
Stock at New York	—	—	—	1
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	3,180	—	2,382
Stock at U. S. Interior towns	—	2,596	—	2,000
World's visible supply	—	9,387	—	8,213
Of which to American cotton	—	7,630	—	5,955
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters)	6,508	205	7,924	272
Receipts at U. S. Ports	6,537	420	5,566	58

N. B. all figures are in thousands.

LAKSHMI INSURANCE

Record Progress For Last Year: Investment Reserve Fund Created

The following are extracts from the report of the Directors of the Lakshmi Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore, for the year ending 30th April 1937:—

"During the year under review, the Company received 9,589 proposals worth Rs. 1,84,43,650. Out of these and the balance of the previous year's pending business 6,254 proposals assuring a sum of Rs. 1,51,11,850 resulted into policies for which the annual premium amounts to Rs. 7,70,826. 1955 proposals of the value of Rs. 46,68,800 were either rejected or postponed or accepted on terms which were not agreed to by the proponents and the rest are awaiting completion.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND

Life Assurance Fund at the end of the year 1935-36 stood at Rs. 69,64,383-15-7. It has been augmented by the transfer of Rs. 1,10,000 from the General Reserve Fund and Rs. 1,17,940-0-6 from the Policyholders' Reserve Fund as recommended by the Actuary at the time of the last Valuation.

The total income of the Company for the year amounts to Rs. 32,17,239-13-10. Out of this, income from premiums amounts to Rs. 28,52,221-9-3, from interest, dividends and rents less income-tax at source amounts to Rs. 3,63,719-8-7 and miscellaneous income amounts to Rs. 1,298-12-0. After writing off depreciation on the furniture, paying claims that arose during the year, meeting expenses and after creating Investment Reserve Fund and Building Depreciation Reserve Fund, a sum of Rs. 13,92,331-3-11 has been carried forward to the Life Assurance Fund thus making it amount to Rs. 85,84,655-4-0.

INVESTMENT RESERVE FUND

This year we have created an Investment Reserve Fund by transferring Rs. One Lac to this account which stands at Rs. 92,425-3-6 after writing off Rs. 7,574-12-6 during the year. Although the market value of the Government and other securities is about Rs. 50,000 more than their purchase price as shown in the Balance Sheet, yet your Directors have considered it desirable, as a measure of extra precaution, to create this Fund.

It has been considered desirable to create a Fund for providing for depreciation on Company's buildings. A sum of Rs. 11,225 has been transferred to this account.

INVESTMENTS

The policy of the Company regarding the investment continues to be cautious and progressive. Our investments in Government and State Securities as on 30th April, 1937 stand at Rs. 31,48,663-7-6. Our investments in mortgages of property in India stand at Rs. 23,58,336-11-2. Investments in Government Guaranteed and Rebate Guaranteed Railway Shares and the shares of the Reserve Bank of India stand at Rs. 1,52,122-0-0. Our Bombay Building is nearing completion. The old Building at Karachi has been demolished and the new Building is under construction. The completion of this Building is likely to take about a year.

Our traditions regarding the prompt settlement of claims have been fully maintained."

DISSENSIONS AMONG MUSLIM LEAGUERS

(Continued from Page 8)

better figure during this session and made an outstanding speech during the third reading of the Local Boads Bill, when he made Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi look small by his oration on joint electorates.

The other Ministers had practically nothing on their hands during this eession, except during interpellations.

BETTER SHOW.

As regards the Opposition there is nothing much to say excepting that they put up a better show than at Poona. Attempts were made during this session to see if they could not have more cohesion among themselves, at least regarding certain common measures. In the very nature of things, the attempts were bound to fail and they did fail.

The outstanding figures from the Opposition, who made their mark during the special sessions were Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta and S. V. Parulekar. There can be no question about the ability of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta as a speaker, a speaker, who will make any assembly livelier by his contributions. During this session, he went much further than masterly opposition; he made personal attacks. Mr. Parulekar espoused the cause of the peasants and workers very ably. Only thing that ought to be said about Mr. Parulekar is that he would be much more effective, if he were to be a bit more serious.

JHABVALA'S SLOGANS

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, a party in himself, has a way of his own of looking at the subjects discussed in the House. His slogans are "Socialism"; "Capitalism should be crushed" "Collectivisation" and "Rule of the Proletariat.". He did not miss a single opportunity, whatever might be the subject, to give the members a few home truths, and remind them of what was bound to come.

BACK BENCHERS

The House owes it to the Prime Minister, to have heard a few of the Congress backbenchers, who impressed one that they were no mean debators, if it came to it. Of course, indirectly the credit for it goes to Opposition, because on Friday night, they were out to harass the Government. The House sat from 11-30 A.M. to 8 P.M. but the opposition were not contented and wanted to carry on. There is no rule that can make them curtail their speeches. The Government saw the joke and prepared themselves. After dinner, the Prime Minister removed the ban and one after another the Congress backbenchers, most of them youngsters, made the members of the Opposition to sit up and take notice. These were not mere "lamp-posts.' They were a match for anyone from the Opposition.

TROUBLE AMONGST LEAGUERS

Excepting for the "walk-out", the Muslim Leaguers did not make any outstanding contribution to the proceedings of the House during this session. This is possibly due to the acute difference of opinion that prevails in their ranks. On many of the question, the younger section, a strong minority, vehemently protested against the attitude taken up. Trouble is brewing within the party ranks and it may not be long before some of the younger members openly expose the methods of the party.

AMBEDKARITES.

The Independent Labour Party of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, who was more absent than present, has cut out an important place for itself in the Assembly. Most of its members seem to be capable men and two or three of them are good debators. Mr. Parulekar is from this party. Apart from him, Messrs. R. R. Bhole and Gaikwad did not let go an occasion without making themselves felt.

The members of the Progress Party, can be called the best-organised party in the Opposition. Not one of them has made a speech, which was not a valuable contribution to the debate. The feature about this group seems to be that each one has been allotted to speak on a particular subject. Hence it so happens that the speaker from the Progress Party on any subject makes a very well-informed speech, having made a thorough study of his particular subject, whether their view is acceptable to the majority is a different question.

Among the Independents, who made their presence felt, were Messrs. Ali Bahadurkhan and R. A. Khedgikar.

On the whole, the present session could be counted among the few important ones, because it has brought relief to a great majority of the people of the province, within the short period of twenty days that it sat.

Farm Bill To Be Before Congress On Tuesday

MUCH CONFUSION REGARDING MANY PROVISIONS

Liverpool And Bombay Buying

BOMBAY, Feb. 5.

The New York Cotton market promptly responded to buying orders from Liverpool and Bombay on Friday; instigated apparently by Senator Smith's suggestion that C. C. C. would take over the loan cotton and hold it off the market until July 1939 unless the price should cover all costs.

The Farm Bill is out of the conference and will probably be presented to the Congress on Tuesday with private advices from Washington indicating much confusion regarding many provisions of the Bill.

Producers can transfer ownership of loan Cotton to Government and receive two cents subsidy and the Government can not sell more than 3,00,000 bales in any month or more than 15,00,000 bales in any year. There are some technical objections.

The New York cotton futures market opened steady and advanced on Liverpool Cables, commission house buying March liquidation was progressing. The market quietened down after the close of foreign markets reacting on hedging and liquidation. Finally there appeared short covering and trade buying.

At the opening March was quoted 3 points up at 8.48 and advanced to 8.53 which was the highest level. Later on prices declined to 8.43 but again improved and closed at a net rise of 5 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices gained 5 points at 8.60c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 4 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 5 points at 8.73c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 points with March 4.81. There was local short covering on "Journal of Commerce" report on the possibility of seven million bales to be withdrawn from the market by C.C.C. until July 1939 unless price advances to the neighbourhood of twelve cents. Later on there was straddle selling which met new speculative buying and trade calling. The market closed at a rise of 4 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 4.93d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet and irregular. Giza futures closed 4 points up to 4 points down. Uppers advanced 3 to 4 points. The Alexandria market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 2 points to a rise of 10 points.

SHORTAGE OF CONTRACTS

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., state:—

Since we last wrote, quiet conditions have ruled both in Liverpool and New York, prices moving within a narrow range. The French political crisis and the delay in formulating the Farm Bill have been disturbing factors and have stifled enterprise.

Regarding the latter, a report in the "Journal of Commerce" stated that the Farm Bill conference had reached an agreement over the marketing quotas with Senator Smith saying that the Conferees' 1938 crop goal was centring around 10,600,000 bales.

At the beginning of last week encouraging reports were to hand from dry goods centres in America. It was estimated that sales in the past week represented two to three times the present curtailed production bringing some reduction in stocks and encouraging more price fixing of the raw material. It was also reported that some mills were increasing operations Since then conditions are quieter.

NARROW DIFFERENCE

A feature of the week has been the first definite sign of the widening of the spread between Bombay and New York. For the past two months the difference has been abnormally narrow owing to the holding movement in the Indian markets but there are now indications of a decreasing demand for Indian cotton which should be reflected in a gradual widening of the spread.

According to the "New York Cotton Exchange Service", Government holdings of spot cotton at the end of December were roughly 6,300,000 bales against 3,020,000 bales at the same date last season. The domestic stock on the 1st January was estimated at 16,674,000 bales against 11,494,000 last year. After 5 months the combined total of consumption and exports was 5,895,000 bales, or 228,000 bales less than last season. Although the season's supply is nearly 5,000,000 bales in excess of last season, less cotton was distributed in the first five months.

As regards the future trend of prices, at the moment it is difficult to see much movement either way until something is known regarding the next crop. Owing to the continued shortage of contracts due to the Loan, we cannot see any big decline from present levels and therefore we feel that advantage should be taken of any moderate decline to make purchases.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest (10-35 a.m.)	8.53+08
New York March lowest (1-40 p.m.)	8.43—02
Liverpool March highest	4.83+05
Liverpool March lowest	4.80+02

Messrs. Bishwambharial Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Redraft Agricultural bill reliably reported provide withdrawal loan cotton until market advances at least two cents.

Holders not making concessions March liquidation continuing transferring are not inclined to change our opinion.

Rather better feeling is caused by proposals withdraw loan cotton rather good demand litt.e pressure to sell market acting well looks higher.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their foreign friends:—

New York: 'Rather better feeling is caused by proposals withdrawn loan cotton. Rather good demand. Little pressure to sell. Marketing acting well, looks higher.'

'If Government's ownership loan cotton ratified considered bullish October December.

'Enactment Smith amendment present form not definitely assured due possible technical objections Congresss.'

'Feel sceptical ultimate passage Farm Bill also practicability proposal withholding loan cotton from market. Doubt sustained advance.'

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb. 5.

March	8.54 to 8.54
May	8.63 to 8.64
July	8.72 to 8.72
October	8.83 to 8.84
December	8.89 to 8.90
Middling spot	8.64

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Feb. 5.

March	8.65
May	8.75
July	8.82
Middling spot	8.75

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Feb. 5.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	20,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

February	4.81
March	4.84
April	4.87
May	4.90
June	4.92
July	4.94
August	4.97
September	4.99
October	5.01
November	5.02
Middling Spot	4.96

10-12 A.M. QUOTATIONS

March	4.83
May	4.88

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

F. G. F. Spot	8.30

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

BROACH:	
Fully Good (Good staple)	4.05
Fine (Good staple)	4.20
Superfine (Good staple)	4.35
OOMRA:	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	4.17
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	4.32
Choice (No. 1 staple)	4.47
BENGAL:	
Good	3.50
Fully Good	3.60
Fine	3.75

LONDON DESCOUNTS RATES

London, Feb. 5.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate	9/16 p.c. to 9/16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate	9/16 p.c. to 9/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months rate	2 p.c. to 2-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months rate	2-1/2 p.c. to 3 p.c.
Interest day to day loan	1/2 p.c. to 1/2 p.c.
Interest 7 days market loan	1/2 p.c.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Feb. 5.

Wheat Razario Santa Fe, Parcels 51/6 Feb.-Mar. sellers.

Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels 41/9 Feb.-Mar. sellers.

Wheat South Australian Parcels 37/6 Feb.-Mar. sellers.

Linseed oil London, per cwt. naked 27/1-1/2 Feb. sellers.

Linseed oil London, per cwt. naked 27/4-1/2 May-Aug. sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 5.

Smoked Sheets standard ribbed, per lb. 7 sellers.

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, Feb. 5.

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality 6-1/8.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb. 5.

T. T. LONDON ON:—	
New York	5.01.32
Paris	152.53
Berlin	12.44-1/4
Madrid	5.01-3/16
Amsterdam	8.96-3/4
Brussels	29.56-1/2
Milan	95.25
Berne	21.59-1/4
Prague	142.62

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb 5

Following a rise of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 173 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 173/12 on short covering. Later on there was some realising and prices declined to Rs. 172/12 but at this level there was absence of selling and prices ruled steady at Rs. 173. The tone of the market was fairly steady.

To-day Liverpool market was expected to open unchanged but it opened at a rise of 1 point and in the local market Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 173 business was restricted and the market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	173	4	0
Broach J/A	175	2	0
Oomra March	155	8	0
Oomra May	156	8	0
Bengal March	133	12	0
Bengal May	134	4	0

Cotton Room Rate

Bombay, Feb. 5.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG.	Good.
M. G.—					
Bengal U. P.	141	139	137	135	
Punjab	141	139	137	135	
Rajputana	141	139	137	135	
Oomra No. 3	164	161	158	155	...
C. P. No. 1	177	174	171	168	...
C. P. No. 2	168	165	162	159	...

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 5.

Bengal Superfine	142/44
Bengal Fine	139/40
Bengal F.G.	135/36
C. P. 1	180/81
C. P. 2	163/65
Arvi	166/67
Amraoti	159/61
Ellichpur	164/65
Berar	159/60
Khandesh	148/51
Jalna/Sailu	150/53
Burwah/Sanavad	162/63
Khandwa	162/63
Harda/Khirkiya	163/65
Mathia	135/38
Maikapur	156/57
Punjab 4F.	190/95
Punjab 289F.	238/40
Sindh 4 F.	186/88
Sindh N. T.	213/18

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year	Last year.
Khandesh	102	23,790	169,970
Central India	239	14,768	212,079
Barsi and Nagar	2,662	63,735	111,641
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,139	22,462	50,104
Berar	1,846	129,691	380,895
Central Provinces	901	26,490	84,271
Total Oomras	6,889	280,936	1,008,960
Dholera	177	20,571	17,958
N.-W. Provinces		2,085	4,728
Rajputana	308	3,287	35,291
Sind-Punjab	1,587	310,657	204,831
Broach		1,769	10,400
Coompta and Dharwar		9,377	11,583
Westerns-Northerns		2,915	13,285
Cocoanada		12	124
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		908	2,716
American		98,064	3,692
Egyptian, African and Sudan	3,431	181,850	123,758
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,170	15
Total	12,392	912,601	1,437,339

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 3rd Feb.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year	Last year.
Europe	253	113,106	179,174
Japan and China	3,515	221,665	635,788
Coast Ports		32,049	9,425
Up-country by Rail		163,251	106,507
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		18,362	74,266
Total	3,768	548,423	1,005,160

Cotton Arrivals

Bales.

Receipts into Bombay on 3rd February	12,973
Receipts to date since 1-9-1937	900,209
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,418,637
Decrease	518,428

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: March 156 May 160 July 157 October 159 December 159 at cross rate 5.01 5/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 174 Liverpool May 1938 4.88 Rs. 38 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938 176 Liverpool July 4.92 Rs. 38 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 17. New York May 8.58 Rs. 16 1/4 at cross rate 5.01 5/16

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1938 176 New York July 8.69 Rs. 16 1/2 at cross rate 5.01 5/16

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, Feb. 4.

	This week. £
Total Bullion	327,000,000
Public deposits	11,400,000
(a) Other deposits	148,000,000
Government securities	98,100,000
(b) Other securities	29,200,000
Notes and Coin	50,300,000
Notes in Circulation	476,700,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	31.55
(a) Other deposits include Bankers	111,400,000
(b) Other Securities include discount and advances	10,500,000

LONDON SEEDS

London, Feb. 5.

£12-13-9 Feb. sellers.

£12-13-9 Feb. sellers.

Linseed Calcutta, London C.I.F. ton £14-17-6 Feb. sellers.

Linseed Bombay, London C.I.F. ton £15-0-0 Feb. sellers.

Rapeseed Toria, Hull/Cont. C.I.F. ton £13-7-6 Feb.-Mar. sellers.

Castorseed Bombay, Hull C.I.F. ton £13-7-6 Feb.-Mar. sellers.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb 5

Yesterday London gold prices declined one penny to £6-19-9. London Paris Exchange rate was 34 points down at 152.56. Dollar sterling cross rate was 5.01 5/16. London silver prices advance 1/8d. to 20 1/4 for Spot while forward quotation was also 1/8d. up at 19 15/16d. There was little Indian bear covering and the market was quietly steady. Later on there were sellers at fixed rates. New York Spot silver was quoted 44 3/4 cents and Montreal silver futures advanced 15 points. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 1/4. The local market was quiet with scattered realising in silver while gold was steady with a slightly better enquiry.

GOLD

Ready	34	7	6
Maha delivery	34	8	0
Maha tejimandi	0	1	3
Fagan delivery	34	7	3
Fagan tejimandi	0	4	3

SILVER

Ready	50	2	6
Maha delivery	50	3	0
Maha tejimandi	0	7	0
Fagan delivery	50	12	6
Fagan tejimandi	1	3	0

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb. 5.

Spot	20-1/4
Forward	19-15/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb. 5.

Gold bars fine per oz.	£6/19/9

LONDON METALS

London, Feb 4

Copper	£39 1 3
Lead	£15 13 9
Spelter	£14 12 6
Tin	£180 5 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Feb 5

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£38-1/-6
Standard copper 3 months	£39-2-6
Electrolytic copper	£43-15-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 39-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs 44-0-0
Tone: Steady.	

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Feb. 4.

March	£10-12-6.

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, Feb. 5.

Groundnuts Feb.—			
Opening	28	10	6
Highest	28	12	6
Lowest	28	5	9
Closing	28	8	3
Groundnuts May—			
Opening	29	13	6
Hightest	29	15	6
Lowest	29	8	3
Closing	29	11	0
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	33	6	6
Highest	33	7	0
Lowest	33	0	3
Closing	33	1	0
Cottonseed May—			
Opening	19	4	6
Highest	19	5	0
Lowest	19	2	6
Closing	19	3	6
Linseed May—			
Opening	7	13	0
Highest	7	13	0
Lowest	7	13	0
Closing	7	13	0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Feb. 4.

March	92 1/2d.
May	90 3/4d.
July	90d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Feb. 4.

May	dol 0.95 1/8.
July	dol 0.90 7/8.
September	dol 0.90 7/8.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Feb. 5.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-6.
Shipment Feb.-March Rs. 5-9.
Shipment April-June Rs. 5-10-3.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 5-11-6.
Kesar Rs. 11-12.
Saraya Rs. 11-6.
Java spot F. 7.00.

New York Sugar

New York, Feb. 4.

May	2.26—1.
July	2.27—1.
September	2.28—1.
January	2.26—1.

London Sugar

London, Feb 4

March	sh. 5 4 3/4d.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb 4

Broach A/M 1938 opening 171 3/8 high-172 3/4 lowest 170 7/8 closing 172 5/8

Broach J/A opening 173 1/8 highest 174 3/4 lowest 172 3/4 closing 174 5/8

Oomra March opening 154 highest 155 1/4 lowest 153 1/2 closing 155 1/4

Oomra May opening 155 highest 156 lowest 154 1/2 closing 156

Bengal March opening 133 5/8; highest 134 1/2 lowest 133 1/4 closing 134 1/4

Bengal May opening 133 3/4 highest 135 lowest 133 3/4 closing 134 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-2-38) Rs. 4 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-3-38) Rs. 9

Tejimandi for Broach July August (24-6-38) Rs. 16 1/2

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Feb 5

February	236.00
April	236.50
June	238.80+80
August	227.30+120

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb 5

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57	100/8
3 per cent 1951/54	102/10
3 per cent 1941	103/9
3 per cent U P Bonds	97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	99
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/6
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108/10
4 per cent 1960/70	114/7
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/12
5 per cent 1939/44	104/8
5 per cent 1939/43	107/10
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	102/8
TAX FREES	
4 per cent 1953/63	112/8
5 per cent 1955	123/8
5 per cent 1945/55	119/12
5 1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore	102/8
CORPORATION DEBENTURE	
4 per cent P P T 1974	110/2
4 per cent P Deb 1974	109/8
5 per cent M Deb 1949	119
5 per cent 1954	131/8
5 per cent K P T 1956	131

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was very steady to-day and after opening at Rs. 98/14 prices advanced to Rs. 99/3 when realising appeared and rate eased off to Rs. 99. Tone very steady.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	100	6	0	2.70
3 per cent. 1941	103	8	0	1.99
3 per cent 1951/54	102	9	0	2.78
3 1/2 per cent Paper	98	4	0	3.56
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	105	5	0	2.77
4 per cent 1943	108	9	0	2.34
4 per cent 1960/70	113	15	0	3.57
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119	8	0	3.05
5 per cent 1939/44	104	14	0	1.89
5 per cent 1940/43	107	13	0	2.04
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	102	10	0	2.90
5 per cent 1945/55 T. F.	120	5	0	2.12

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, February 5

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32

Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32

Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 265 1/4

Bank's buying T T 263 1/8

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,142

Bank's buying T T 1,162

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 77 1/2

Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 67 1/4

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 67 1/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 79 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 92 1/4

CROSS RATE—

New York London 5.01 1/4 4th instant

Japan London 1/2 5th instant

Hongkong London 1/3 1/16 5th instant

Shanghai London 1/2 1/4 5th instant

Java London 8.94 3/4 5th instant

London Paris 152.56 4th instant

London Belgium 29.57 3/4 4th instant

Londo Switzerland 21.59 1/4 4th instant

London Berlin 12.41 4th instant

London Stockholm 19.40 4th instant

London New York 5.01.30 4th instant

London Amsterdam 8.96 3/4 4th instant

London Italy 95.20 4th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £6-19-10 3rd instant

Gold £6-19-9 4th instant

Silver London Ready 20 1/8 3rd instant

Silver London Ready 20 1/4 4th instant

Silver London Forward 19 13/16 3rd instant

Silver London Forward 19 15/16 4th instant

Silver New York Ready 45 3rd instant

Silver New York Ready 45 4th instant

London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 3rd instant

London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent

London discounts 6 months 9/16 per cent 3rd instant

London discounts 6 months 9/16 per cent 4th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money

Call 3/4 per cent

3 months 3/4 per cent.

6 months 1 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, Feb 4

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	80 3/8
3 1/2 per cent	93 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	108 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	113 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	116 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	111 3/4
3 per cent 1949/52	98 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	78 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War loan	103 1/4
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	114 5/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	47/6 steady.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £
Assam Bengal Railway Ord. Stock	79 0 0
Atlas Elect. and Genl. Trust Ord.	0 4 3
Bank of London and S. America	5 13 6
British South Africa Co. Ord.	1 10 3
B.B. and C.I. Rly Ord. Stock	114 10 0
Borneo Ltd. 7 1/2 p.c. Pref.	0 18 0
Cables and Wireless (Holding) Ord. Stk.	63 0 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	2 1 6
Lansil Ltd. Ord.	0 11 3
Cross and Blackwell New Ord.	0 0 9
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 p.c. Pref. Stk.	22 0 0
Genl. and Coml. Invest. Trust Defd. Stk.	98 0 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 7 6
Hyderabad Deccan Co. Ord.	1 9 6
J. Lyons and Co. "A" Ord.	5 10 0
C. and E. Morton 7 p.c. Pref.	0 6 9
United Serdang Rub. Plantn. Ord.	0 3 6
Salt (Saltaires) Ord.	0 5 0
United Premier Oil and Cake Ord.	0 5 6

Pay In—Feb. 14. Pay Out—Feb. 16.

Restricted Turnover In Cash Section

Wall-Street Advices Steady

BOMBAY: February 5.

The local Share Bazar was quiet but steady with a restricted turnover in the Cash Section.

Wall-Street advices were steady and both U. S. Steel and Anaconda Copper shares improved dol. 5/8 and 7/8 respectively.

As pointed out before, forward business will be resumed soon after the clearing and it is anticipated that despite considerable nervous selling, the Settlement will pass off smoothly.

In view of the drastic decline in prices in the last two months, it is becoming increasingly difficult to recover all losses from clients and brokers are forced to meet liabilities themselves.

In the meantime the attention of the general public is drawn to the Indian Stock Exchange, which is reported to commence trading next week. Several Ahmedabad interests are co-operating and most of the business will be confined to Mill shares only. So far invitations have been issued, but rules and regulations governing the operations are not out. Thus the public is in dark and is anxiously awaiting developments.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, February 5.

100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	370	0
250 BOM DYEING (Rs. 25)	970	0
100 CENTURY	248	12
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	258	8
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	228	12
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	95	0
250 David	78	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	390	0
1 E.D. Sassoon (nil)	0-6-9	
100 Finlay (Rs. 2)	137	8
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	184	0
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1,720	0
100 Indore	70	0
100 Khatau (Rs. 3)	126	0
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 10)	348	4
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	538	12
250 Madras United	*35	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	1,255	0
250 Model	53	12
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	268	8
100 Osmanshahi (Re. 1)	4[illegible]	8
100 Phoenix (nil)	247	8
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	66	8
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	1,950	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	94	8
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	243	12
100 Swan	101	4
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1265	0
1000 Western (Rs. 10)	915	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs 2-8)	118	0
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	32	4
500 Imperial Rs. 20) XD	1580	0
125-500 I. Conty (Rs 7-8) XD	381	4
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	150	0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	126	0
5 Union (As. 4)	5	9
CEMENTS.		
100 ASSOCIATED	124 10	X.D.
INSURANCE.		
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	857	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12) XD	13	12
20 Mercantile	55	0
16-70 New India (Rs. 1-4)	41	8
200 Oriental (125)	4450	0
10-50 Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7	8
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahm. Old	141	4
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40)	1427	8
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13	0
50 BOM. TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	119	6
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs 6)	165	0
10 Broach (As. 5)	14	0
100 Karachi (4)	215	0
100 Poona (4)	212	8
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	180	0
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	149	4
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8)	1,323	6
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	945	0
100 C. Province	100	0
100 Dh. Baramati	104	4
100 Gujarat	99	0
100 Mandra Bhon	102	0
100 Pachora Jamner	94	12
100 Sara Sirajgunj	102	0
500 Tapti Valley	755	0
MININGS.		
8 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	7	9
2sh Indian Copper (As. 1-8)	2	8
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Re. 1)	30	12
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	49	12
30 TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)	995	0
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	241	4
MISCELLANEOUS.		
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	323	4
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	159	6
200-250 B'bay Safe Dep (Rs. 13-12)	855	0
250 Bombay Steam (Rs. 13-12)	248	12
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12)	611	14
7sh. D. Conty. (Rs. 8)	3	15
8sh. D. Conty. (Rs. 8)	3	15
50 TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-3)	94	8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	141	12
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	47	0
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	527	8
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	440	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 26)	650	0
30 PREMIER CON (Rs. 2-15)	75	0
15 Scindia	21	13
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	27	8
PREFERENCE.		
7 p.c Andhra Valley	1500	
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	288	12
7 p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	75	0
5 p. c. Central India (T.F.)	537	8
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	108	0
6 1/4 p.c. Prem. Const 2nd	103	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	150	0
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1560	0
6 p. c. Tata Steel 1st	203	12
7-1/2 Tata Steel 2nd	163	4
7 p.c. Vishnu	708	12

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Feb 4

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amr Gas and Electric	23
Amr Power and Light Pfd 5 per cent A	25
Electric Power and Light	1
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	91
Electric Bond Common	7
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd	43
Int Tel and Tel	8
American Tel and Tel	131 1/4
Western Union Telg	23 3/4
New York Central Rly	16 1/2
Westinghouse Air Brake	22
Bethlehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd	91
Continental Motor	1
Int Tel and Tel 4 1/2 per cent	86
3 1/4 per cent Amr Tel and Tel Deb 1961	101
Argentine Republic 4 1/2 per cent 1961	92
Cons Mining Smelting	59
6 per cent Japanese 1954	74
Bethelehem Steel	52
Ludlum Steel	16
National Steel	51
Republic Steel	17
United S Steel	50 3/4
Amr Rolling Mills	18
United S Smelting	66
Anaconda Copper Mining	29 1/4
Int Nickel of Canada	47 1/2
Chrysler Motors	52
General Motors	33
Packard Motors	4
General Electric	27 3/4
Union Carbide	70 1/4
Consolidated Oil	8 3/4
Phillips Pet Oil	35
Socony Oil	14 3/4
Amr Tob L	65
Chase Bank	30
National City Bank	25
6 per cent Denmark 1942	108
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	94
Delaware and Hudson 4 per cent 1941	52
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	56
Amr Can	78

Somewhat improved, a little more improvement due. Carloadings for the week down 99,000 units. Turnover 810,000 shares.

YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, Feb. 5.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s.—			
February	114	0	0
April	113	0	0
June	112	0	0
Yarn No 10 1/2s.—			
February	130	0	0
April	129	0	0
June	128	0	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s.—			
February	175	0	0
April	173	0	0
June	171	0	0

Tata Hydro-Electric Units Generated

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata —Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

5th Week (ended 4th February)

1936	10,992,400
1937	11,948,100
1938	14,308,100
Total for 5 weeks (1st January to date)	
1936	54,116,300
1937	58,042,700
1938

Regd. No. B. 1065

Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1938

Don't Create Obstacles To Release Of Politicals

SUBHAS BOSE ON BENGAL'S PROBLEM

Mahatma To Resume Efforts After Haripura Congress

WARDHA, February 5.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has issued the following statement:—"During the last few days I have had opportunities of discussing with the Working Committee and Mahatma Gandhi, particularly the question of the release of detenus and political prisoners and steps that should be adopted by us in order to bring this about. Obviously measures that should be taken by us will vary from Province to Province.

Problem In Bengal

"So far as Bengal is concerned I have now a clear notion of the lines that we should follow.

Mahatma To Resume efforts

I am glad to be able to announce, health permitting, Mahatma Gandhi will be visiting Bengal soon after the Haripura Congress in order to renew his efforts on behalf of detenus and political prisoners. By then the time taken by Bengal Ministers, namely, four months, will have come to an end.

DON'T CREATE OBSTACLES

I am convinced our case will considerably be strengthened if we continued to maintain the atmosphere of non-violence. Let us not forget that stock argument, which is trotted out by those who have been resisting our demand for wholesale release. We shall be playing into their hands if we countenance violence or rowdism in any form. Agitation—unceasing agitation—we shall have to carry on as long as a single political prisoner is in jail—but we must see to it that agitation is carried along peaceful lines.

When I be back to Bengal I shall submit to the Provincial Congress Committee a plan to work in this connection and I hope I shall have the fullest co-operation of all sections of our countrymen and specially the students and other youths."—A. P.

"Now Let Us Go To Bapuji"

Now let us go to Bapuji, says Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, to Mr. Subhas Bose, Sardar Patel and Mrs. Naidu on arrival at Shegaon on Friday Afternoon.

Zanzibar Cloves To Be Sent By Post

MONOPOLISTS' MOVE

National Association Warns Indian Dealers

BOMBAY, February 5.

Dr. Beharilal Anantani, Editor "Zanzibar Voice," who is in Bombay in connection with the Zanzibar question, has received a letter from the Indian National Association, Zanzibar, stating that having failed in their attempt to import cloves into India by ships, the Clove Growers' Association are now devising means to send cloves by postal parcels.

TO CHECK NEW MOVE

Dr. Anantani, stated that during the Great War, when prices of cloves were very high and there was scarcity of ships, merchants used to export cloves to the United Kingdom by such parcels. Dr. Anantani declared: "I am taking steps with the help of the Congress Boycott Committee to see that this new move on the part of the Association does not succeed in India."

About 800 such parcels have been prepared, it is learnt, to be dispatched by post to India, through a well-known European shipping concern. Each parcel weighs the permissible maximum of nine pounds and a half pounds.—United Press.

ISSUE OF RELEASE OF POLITICALS

Congress Leaders Confer With Mahatma

WARDHAGANJ, February 5.

The "United Press" special correspondent at Wardha gathers from talks in informed circles that the members of the Congress Working Committee have not rested content with merely passing a resolution about the hunger-strikers and politicals but have been considering most seriously during the past three days as to what steps in actual practice they should take to secure their release.

WHAT LEFTISTS THINK

Some Left-wingers are understood to have unreservedly given expression to their strong feeling on the point that so far as the Congress provinces are concerned, the release of politicals should not be delayed by a minute and if the Ministers find themselves powerless in the matter, it should be made an issue for their resignation.

It appears that right wingers think that resignation on this issue at this juncture would be expedient for the Congress.

There is, however, another section who feel that the Congress Ministers should release politicals, if they feel assured that they would not after release indulge in terrorist or violent activities. If even after that assurance the Governors stand in the way of release, the Congress should withdraw from Ministerial responsibility.

JAWAHARLAL'S VIEW

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is understood to be of opinion that the Congress Ministers should release the political prisoners on their own responsibility without asking for any assurance.

Mr. Subhas Bose seems to think that while prisoners in the Congress provinces should be released at once, the Congress as a whole should start agitation for the release of prisoners in the non-Congress provinces.

CONFERENCE WITH MAHATMA

As the difference of opinion on this important issue could not be reconciled till this morning, prominent members of the Working Committee including Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Subhas Bose, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mr. Rajagopalachariar proceeded to Shegaon at 5 this afternoon and were closeted with Mahatma Gandhi for two hours.

After a decision is reached in accordance with Gandhiji's advice, it is likely that necessary directions will be issued by the Working Committee to the Congress Ministers about the release of politicals.—United Press.

Condition Of Hunger-Strikers

PATNA, Feb. 5.

In Hazaribagh Jail Kauhailal Misir, Shamkrishna Agrawal, Rampratap Singh, Chandrika Singh, Kedarmani Sukul, Jogendra Sukul, Shibkant Misir and Lekhnarainlal are fasting since January 18; three, namely, Rajendra Prasad, Ramprasad Singh and Brahmadeo Thakur since January 26; and four, namely, Raghoprasad Sheo Prasad Dayanand Jha and Ramba Bujadey since Feb. 3.

Rampratap Singh complains of slight pain in the right shoulder. He refuses any sort of treatment. Pannalal, Rajendra Prasad and Ramprasad also refuse treatment.—United Press.

Hunger-strikers In Hazaribagh Jail

PATNA, Feb. 5.

It is officially ascertained that the number of political prisoners on hunger-strike in Hazaribagh Jail is sixteen. The general condition of all the hunger-strikers is "satisfactory" and they are being meted out the same treatment as in hospital. There are some patients who, however, refuse treatement. They have been provided with soft blankets and other necessary comforts and proper care is being taken of them.—A.P.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu entering Mahatmaji's hut during the recent Congress Working Committee Meeting.

TEA CONTROL IN INDIA

Plea For A.-I. Board To Hear Appeals

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5.

The Select Committee on the Tea Control Bill met this morning and adjourned till Monday next.

It appears that the non-official members of the Committee pressed that representatives to the proposed Tea Licensing Committee should be elected by the various planters' associations, and not nominated, as provided in the Bill.

Another point discussed related to appeals against the Committee's orders. While the Bill provides for appeals to the Central Government, it was suggested that an All-India Board be constituted to hear the appeals. The suggestions are under examination and the final decisions will be known, when the Committee meets again on Monday next.—United Press.

Ban On "Bharat Me Angreji Raj" Lifted

NAGPUR, Feb. 5.

A Gazette Notification says that the ban on "Bharat Me Angreji Raj" by Mr. Sunderlal published in the Chand Karyalaya, Allahabad, has been lifted.—United Press.

OILFIELDS STRIKE

Burma Govt. Appoint Court Of Inquiry

RANGOON, Feb. 5.

In connection with the strike situation in the oilfields of Upper Burma, the Government of Burma have appointed a Court of Enquiry under the chairmanship of the Labour Commissioner to investigate the cause of the strike.

At present workers of the B.O.C. and three other companies are on strike in four places including Yenangyaung and Chauk.—A.P.

RELEASE OF POLITICALS

Jaiprakash Urges Undeterred Agitation

PATNA, Feb. 5.

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, in the course of a Press statement, says that a report has been published that he has sent certain messages to Wardha in connection with the Working Committee's resolution regarding the political prisoners, urging some of the members to resign from the Committee. The report, he says, is a gossip and is utterly unauthorised.

The statement adds that the Working Committee resolution is "shocking and disappointing" and that, whatever the decision of the Working Committee, the only course open to the public is to carry on an undeterred and vigorous agitation till all the prisoners are released.—A.P.

Levelling Up Land Rent In Orissa

Assembly Passes Madras Estates Land Amendment Bill

CUTTACK, February 5.

Discussions on some amendments to the Madras Estates Land Amendment Bill proceeded to-day in the Orissa Assembly and all the clauses were passed with some modifications.

Raja Bahadur Khallikote opposed the Bill as expropriatory and observed that the Zemindars would fight it.

The Premier replying said that the charges were baseless. The Bill was brought forward to relieve the ryots. He appealed to the landholders to adjust themselves to the changing circumstances.

The Bill was passed.

It proposes to bring the rate of rent in Zemindary areas to the same level as that in Ryotwary areas. This is the first Government measure passed in the Orissa Assembly after continuous opposition.

The Orissa Tenancy Bill and the resolution on Federation could not be discussed. The Assembly will meet again on February 25, when these will be taken up and the Budget will be passed.—United Press.

PLEA FOR DIRECT ACTION

Kamaladevi On Fight Against Introduction Of Federation

PALACOLE, February 5.

"The immediate issue facing the Congress in the near future is Federation. The greatest constitutional authorities have confessed that this cannot be prevented by constitutional means. Yet the Congress is pledged to resist it at all costs. The only road open to us, then is the path of direct action. The sooner the Congress declares for this, the stronger the anti-imperialist struggle will become", observed Mrs. Kamala Devi Chattopadhyaya declaring the West Godavari District Political Conference open.

Mr. M. Annapurnaiah, presided over the Conference, which was held at Lankalakoderu, 4 miles from Palacole.

Speaking on Federation Mr. Annapurnaiah in his address observed that though the rulers of Indian States were Indians, they were the staunch supporters of the British Imperialism. He said that Federation should be resisted at all costs.—United Press.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *"TERROR KEEP"*

THERE'S TERROR KEEP, FLACK--WE GOT TH' GOLD FOR SURE NOW!
WE'RE GOIN' TO MAKE DOUBLY SURE!—TURN OFF TH' ROAD JUST PAST THAT ROCK---AN' DRIVE TO THE EDGE OF TH' CLIFF!
12-29
READY BELOW! HERE COMES TH' LAST OF TH' GOLD!
LOWER AWAY--WE'RE READY!
THE GOLD IS ALL ABOARD THE SUBMARINE, FLACK----
GOOD---YOU MEN! RUB OUT OUR TRACKS WHERE WE LEFT TH' ROAD--I DON'T WANT A CLUE LEFT!
AN' THAT TAKES CARE OF TH' TRUCK!
FLACK, THIS HAS BEEN THE PERFECT CRIME!
LYMAN ANDERSON

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.